



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12N 15/62, C07K 14/52, A61K 39/395, 38/19		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/46392 (43) International Publication Date: 16 September 1999 (16.09.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/05345		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 12 March 1999 (12.03.99)			
(30) Priority Data: 60/077,745 12 March 1998 (12.03.98) US			
(71) Applicant (<i>for all designated States except US</i>): THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as represented by THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES [US/US]; Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, Suite 325, 6011, Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852-3804 (US).		Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(72) Inventors; and			
(75) Inventors/Applicants (<i>for US only</i>): KWAK, Larry, W. [US/US]; 6753 Meadowside Drive, Frederick, MD 21702 (US). BIRAGYN, Arya [MN/US]; 109 Fairfield Drive, Frederick, MD 21702 (US).			
(74) Agents: MILLER, Mary, L. et al.; Needle & Rosenberg, P.C., 127 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30303 (US).			

(54) Title: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS OF CHEMOKINE-TUMOR ANTIGEN FUSION PROTEINS AS CANCER VACCINES

(57) Abstract

The present invention provides a fusion polypeptide comprising a chemokine and either a tumor or viral antigen which is administered as either a protein or nucleic acid vaccine to elicit an immune response effective in treating cancer or effective in treating or preventing HIV infection.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS OF CHEMOKINE-TUMOR ANTIGEN FUSION PROTEINS AS CANCER VACCINES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a vaccine that treats cancer as well as a vaccine that treats or prevents human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. In particular, 10 the present invention provides a fusion polypeptide comprising a chemokine and either a tumor or viral antigen which is administered as either a protein or nucleic acid vaccine to elicit an immune response effective in treating cancer or effective in treating or preventing HIV infection.

15 BACKGROUND ART

Tumor cells are known to express tumor-specific antigens on the cell surface. These antigens are believed to be poorly immunogenic, largely because they represent gene products of oncogenes or other cellular genes which are normally present in the 20 host and are therefore not clearly recognized as nonself. Although numerous investigators have tried to target immune responses against epitopes from various tumor specific antigens, none have been successful in eliciting adequate tumor immunity *in vivo* (71).

25 Humans are particularly vulnerable to cancer as a result of an ineffective immunogenic response (72). In fact, the poor immunogenicity of relevant cancer antigens has proven to be the single greatest obstacle to successful immunotherapy with tumor vaccines (73). Over the past 30 years, literally thousands of patients have been administered tumor cell antigens as vaccine preparations, but the results of these trials 30 have demonstrated that tumor cell immunization has failed to provide a rational basis for the design or construction of effective vaccines. Even where patients express tumor-specific antibodies or cytotoxic T-cells, this immune response does not correlate

with a suppression of the associated disease. This failure of the immune system to protect the host may be due to expression of tumor antigens that are poorly immunogenic or to heterologous expression of specific antigens by various tumor cells. The appropriate presentation of tumor antigens in order to elicit an immune response 5 effective in inhibiting tumor growth remains a central issue in the development of an effective cancer vaccine.

Chemokines are a group of usually small secreted proteins (7-15 kDa) induced by inflammatory stimuli and are involved in orchestrating the selective migration, 10 diapedesis and activation of blood-born leukocytes that mediate the inflammatory response (23,26). Chemokines mediate their function through interaction with specific cell surface receptor proteins (23). At least four chemokine subfamilies have been identified as defined by a cysteine signature motif, termed CC, CXC, C and CX₃C, where C is a cysteine and X is any amino acid residue. Structural studies have revealed 15 that at least both CXC and CC chemokines share very similar tertiary structure (monomer), but different quaternary structure (dimer) (120-124). For the most part, conformational differences are localized to sections of loop or the N-terminus. Monocyte chemotactic protein-3 (MCP-3) is a potent chemoattractant of monocytes and dendritic cells, T lymphocytes, basophils and eosinophils (10, 23, 26, 37).

20

There remains a great need for a method of presenting tumor antigens, which are known to be poorly immunogenic, "self" antigens to a subject's immune system in a manner that elicits an immune response powerful enough to inhibit the growth of tumor cells in the subject. This invention overcomes the previous limitations and 25 shortcomings in the art by providing a fusion protein comprising a chemokine and a tumor antigen which can produce an *in vivo* immune response, resulting in the inhibition of tumor cells. This invention also overcomes previous shortcomings in the field of HIV vaccine development by providing a fusion protein comprising a chemokine and an HIV antigen which is effective as a vaccine for treating or preventing 30 HIV infection.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a fusion polypeptide comprising human monocyte chemotactic protein-3 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising 5 human interferon-induced protein 10 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human macrophage-derived chemokine and human Muc-1 and a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and human Muc-1.

The present invention also provides a fusion polypeptide comprising a human 10 chemokine and a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen, wherein the chemokine can be IP-10, MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MCP-4, MIP 1, RANTES, SDF-1, MIG and/or MDC and wherein the HIV antigen can be gp120, gp160, gp41, an active fragment of gp120, an active fragment of gp160 and/or an active fragment of gp41.

15 In addition, the present invention provides a method of producing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering to the subject any of the fusion polypeptides of this invention, comprising a chemokine and a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen, or a chemokine and a tumor antigen, either as a protein or a nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide.

20 Also provided is a method of treating a cancer in a subject comprising administering to the subject any of the fusion polypeptides of this invention, comprising a chemokine and a tumor antigen, either as a protein or a nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide.

25 Further provided is a method of treating or preventing HIV infection in a subject, comprising administering to the subject any of the fusion polypeptides of this invention, comprising a chemokine and a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen, either as a protein or a nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide.

30

A method of treating a B cell tumor in a subject is also provided, comprising administering to the subject a fusion polypeptide comprising a human chemokine and a B cell tumor antigen.

5 Various other objectives and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

10 As used in the claims, "a" can include multiples. For example, "a cell" can mean a single cell or more than one cell.

The present invention is based on the unexpected discovery that the administration of a fusion protein comprising a chemokine and a tumor antigen or 15 administration of a nucleic acid encoding a fusion protein comprising a chemokine and a tumor antigen yields an effective and specific anti-tumor immune response by converting a "self" tumor antigen into a potent immunogen by binding to a chemokine moiety. A further unexpected discovery of the present invention is that the chemokine-scFv fusion polypeptide of this invention is superior to the prototype Id-KLH vaccine 20 in tumor protection studies as described herein.

Thus, the present invention provides a fusion polypeptide comprising a chemokine and a tumor antigen. The fusion polypeptide can be present in a purified form and can induce an immune response against the tumor antigen and inhibit the 25 growth of tumor cells expressing the tumor antigen. "Purified" as used herein means the polypeptide is sufficiently free of contaminants or cell components with which proteins normally occur to allow the peptide to be used therapeutically. It is not contemplated that "purified" necessitates having a preparation that is technically totally pure (homogeneous), but purified as used herein means the fusion polypeptide is 30 sufficiently pure to provide the polypeptide in a state where it can be used therapeutically. As used herein, "fusion polypeptide" means a polypeptide made up of two or more amino acid sequences representing peptides or polypeptides from different

sources. Also as used herein, "epitope" refers to a specific amino acid sequence of limited length which, when present in the proper conformation, provides a reactive site for an antibody or T cell receptor. The identification of epitopes on antigens can be carried out by immunology protocols that are standard in the art (74). As further used 5 herein, "tumor antigen" describes a polypeptide expressed on the cell surface of specific tumor cells and which can serve to identify the type of tumor. An epitope of the tumor antigen can be any site on the antigen that is reactive with an antibody or T cell receptor.

10 As used herein, "chemokine" means a small secreted protein, induced by inflammatory stimuli (e.g., fibroblasts, endothelial cells, epithelial cells, monocytes, macrophages, T cells, B cells, PMNs, etc. stimulated by proinflammatory cytokines such as interferon-gamma, interleukin 4, products of Th1 and Th2 lymphocytes, interleukin-1, tumor necrosis factor-alpha and bacterial products such as 15 lipopolysaccharide, as well as viral infection (75,76), which orchestrates a chemotactic response typically after binding to specific G-protein-coupled cell surface receptors on target cells (e.g., antigen presenting cells (APC), such as dendritic cells, monocytes, macrophages, keratinocytes and B cells), comprising the selective migration, diapedesis and activation of leukocytes which mediate the inflammatory response. Four human 20 CXC chemokine receptors (CXCR1-CXCR4), eight human CC chemokine receptors (CCR1-CCR8) and one CXXXC chemokine receptor (CX₃CR1) have been identified. As one example, the chemokine, interferon-induced protein 10 (IP-10) binds to the CXCR3 receptor, thus inducing chemotaxis of activated T cells, NK cells, etc., which express this receptor. As another example, the chemokine monocyte chemotactic 25 protein-3 (MCP-3) acts via binding to the CCR1, CCR2 and CCR3 chemokine receptors on antigen presenting cells (APC) such as dendritic cells, eosinophils, basophils, monocytes and activated T cells. Thus, MCP-3 selectively targets and induces chemotaxis of these cell types.

30 The chemokine of this invention can include, but is not limited to, interferon-induced protein 10, monocyte chemotactic protein-3, monocyte chemotactic protein-2, monocyte chemotactic protein-1, monocyte chemotactic protein-4, macrophage

inflammatory protein 1, RANTES, SDF-1, MIG and macrophage-derived chemokine, as well as any other chemokine now known or later identified.

It will be appreciated by one of skill in the art that chemokines can include 5 active fragments of chemokines which retain the chemotactic activity of the intact molecule. For example, for both CC and CXC chemokines, the N terminal region is the critical region of the molecule for biological activity and leukocyte selectivity. In particular, the N-terminal ELR motif-containing CXC chemokines are chemotactic for neutrophils, whereas those not containing the motif act on lymphocytes. IP-10 and 10 MIG, for example, do not contain the ELR motif and are known to attract activated T cells (77). Addition of a single amino acid residue to the amino terminus of MCP-1 decreases its biological activity up to 1000 fold and deletion of a single amino acid for that region converts the chemokine from an activator of basophils to an eosinophil chemoattractant (78).

15

A chemokine consists of two structural portions: the amino terminal portion and the carboxy terminal portion. The amino terminal portion is responsible for chemokine receptor binding and the carboxy terminal end binds to heparin and heparan sulfate, for example, in the extracellular matrix and on the surface of endothelial cells. The 20 chemokine gene can be fragmented as desired and the fragments can be fused to a specific marker gene encoding an antigen (e.g., Muc-1 VNT, lymphoma scFv, etc.). The fusion polypeptide comprising the chemokine fragment and the tumor or viral antigen can be produced and purified as described herein and tested for immunogenicity according to the methods provided herein. By producing several 25 fusion polypeptides having chemokine fragments of varying size, the minimal size chemokine fragment which impart an immunological effect can be identified.

The tumor antigen moiety of the fusion polypeptide of this invention can be any tumor antigen now known or later identified as a tumor antigen. The appropriate tumor 30 antigen used in the fusion polypeptide naturally depends on the tumor type being treated. For example, the tumor antigen can be, but is not limited to human epithelial cell mucin (Muc-1; a 20 amino acid core repeat for Muc-1 glycoprotein, present on

breast cancer cells and pancreatic cancer cells), the Ha-ras oncogene product, p53, carcino-embryonic antigen (CEA), the raf oncogene product, GD2, GD3, GM2, TF, sTn, MAGE-1, MAGE-3, tyrosinase, gp75, Melan-A/Mart-1, gp100, HER2/neu, EBV-LMP 1 & 2, HPV-F4, 6, 7, prostatic serum antigen (PSA), alpha-fetoprotein (AFP),

5 CO17-1A, GA733, gp72, p53, the ras oncogene product, HPV E7 and melanoma gangliosides, as well as any other tumor antigens now known or identified in the future. Tumor antigens can be obtained following known procedures or are commercially available (79). The effectiveness of the fusion protein in eliciting an immune response against a particular tumor antigen can be determined according to methods standard in

10 the art for determining the efficacy of vaccines and according to the methods set forth in the Examples.

Additionally, the tumor antigen of the present invention can be an antibody which can be produced by a B cell tumor (e.g., B cell lymphoma; B cell leukemia; myeloma) or the tumor antigen can be a fragment of such an antibody, which contains an epitope of the idiotype of the antibody. The epitope fragment can comprise as few as nine amino acids. For example, the tumor antigen of this invention can be a malignant B cell antigen receptor, a malignant B cell immunoglobulin idiotype, a variable region of an immunoglobulin, a hypervariable region or complementarity 15 determining region (CDR) of a variable region of an immunoglobulin, a malignant T cell receptor (TCR), a variable region of a TCR and/or a hypervariable region of a TCR.

In a preferred embodiment, the tumor antigen of this invention can be a single chain antibody (scFv), comprising linked V_H and V_L domains and which retains the conformation and specific binding activity of the native idiotype of the antibody (27). Such single chain antibodies are well known in the art and can be produced by standard methods and as described in the Examples herein.

30 In addition, the tumor antigen of the present invention can be an epitope of the idiotype of a T cell receptor, which can be produced by a T cell tumor (e.g., T cell

lymphoma; T cell leukemia; myeloma). The epitope can comprise as few as nine amino acids.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the invention also includes 5 peptides and polypeptides having slight variations in amino acid sequences or other properties. Such variations may arise naturally as allelic variations (e.g., due to genetic polymorphism) or may be produced by human intervention (e.g., by mutagenesis of cloned DNA sequences), such as induced point, deletion, insertion and substitution mutants. Minor changes in amino acid sequence are generally preferred, such as 10 conservative amino acid replacements, small internal deletions or insertions, and additions or deletions at the ends of the molecules. Substitutions may be designed based on, for example, the model of Dayhoff *et al.* (80). These modifications can result in changes in the amino acid sequence, provide silent mutations, modify a restriction site, or provide other specific mutations. The fusion polypeptides can comprise one or 15 more selected epitopes on the same tumor antigen, one or more selected epitopes on different tumor antigens, as well as repeats of the same epitope, either in tandem or interspersed along the amino acid sequence of the fusion polypeptide. The tumor antigen can be positioned in the fusion polypeptide at the carboxy terminus of the chemokine, the amino terminus of chemokine and/or at one or more internal sites 20 within the chemokine amino acid sequence.

The present invention further provides a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:13 (human IP-10 fused to murine scFv38), SEQ ID NO:16 (human MCP-3 fused to murine scFv38), SEQ ID 25 NO:12 (human IP-10 fused to murine scFv20A), SEQ ID NO:14 (human MCP-3 fused to murine scFv20A) SEQ ID NO:1 (human IP-10 fused to human Muc-1 core epitope (VNT)), SEQ ID NO:2 (human MCP-3 fused to human Muc-1 core epitope (VNT)), SEQ ID NO:3 (murine IP-10 fused to human Muc-1 core epitope (VNT)), SEQ ID NO:4 (murine MCP-3 fused to Muc-1 core epitope (VNT)), SEQ ID NO:5 (human 30 SDF-1 β fused to the hypervariable region of the envelope glycoprotein, gp120, of HIV-1 (the disulfate loop V3)), SEQ ID NO:6 (human IP-10 fused to the hypervariable region of the envelope glycoprotein gp120 of HIV-1 (the disulfate loop V3)), SEQ ID

NO:7 (human MCP-3 fused to the hypervariable region of the envelope glycoprotein gp120 of HIV-1 (the disulfate loop V3), SEQ ID NO:8 (murine IP-10 fused to the hypervariable region of the envelope glycoprotein gp120 of HIV-1 (the disulfate loop V3), SEQ ID NO:52 (human IP-10 fused with HIV gp120), SEQ ID NO:56 (human MCP-3 fused with HIV gp120), and SEQ ID NO:9 (murine MCP-3 fused to the hypervariable region of the envelope glycoprotein gp120 of HIV-1 (the disulfate loop V3)). It would be routine for an artisan to produce a fusion protein comprising any human chemokine region and any human tumor antigen (e.g., human single chain antibody) region according to the methods described herein, on the basis of the availability in the art of the nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence of the human chemokine of interest and the human tumor antigen of interest.

The present invention further provides a fusion polypeptide comprising a first region comprising a chemokine selected from the group consisting of interferon-induced protein 10, monocyte chemotactic protein-2, monocyte chemotactic protein-1, macrophage inflammatory protein 1, RANTES, SDF-1 and macrophage-derived chemokine and a second region comprising a tumor antigen selected from the group consisting of human epithelial cell mucin (Muc-1), the Ha-ras oncogene product, p53, carcino-embryonic antigen (CEA), the raf oncogene product, GD2, GD3, GM2, TF, sTn, MAGE-1, MAGE-3, tyrosinase, gp75, Melan-A/Mart-1, gp100, HER2/neu, EBV-LMP 1 & 2, HPV-F4, 6, 7, prostatic serum antigen (PSA), alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), CO17-1A, GA733, gp72, p53, the ras oncogene product, HPV E7, melanoma gangliosides, an antibody produced by a B cell tumor (e.g., B cell lymphoma; B cell leukemia; myeloma), a fragment of such an antibody, which contains an epitope of the idiotype of the antibody, a malignant B cell antigen receptor, a malignant B cell immunoglobulin idiotype, a variable region of an immunoglobulin, a hypervariable region or CDR of a variable region of an immunoglobulin, a malignant T cell receptor (TCR), a variable region of a TCR and/or a hypervariable region of a TCR.

For example, the present invention provides a fusion polypeptide comprising an scFv cloned from a human subject's biopsy tumor material or from a hybridoma cell line producing a lymphoma antibody and a human chemokine moiety (e.g., MCP-3, IP-

10, SDF-1, etc.). In addition, the present invention provides a human chemokine fused with the Muc-1 core epitope of human breast cancer or human pancreatic cancer. Muc-1 is a glycoprotein (Mr>200,000) abundantly expressed on breast cancer cells and pancreatic tumor cells. A variable number of tandem (VNT) repeats of a 20 amino acid 5 peptide (PDTRPAPGSTAPPAHGVTS; SEQ ID NO:40) include B and T cell epitopes. Thus, the present invention provides a fusion protein comprising IP-10 and Muc-1 VNT and MCP-3 and Muc-1 VNT. The expression vector is designed so that a VNT can be changed by routine cloning methods to produce a fusion polypeptide comprising IP-10 or MCP-3 fused with a Muc-1 VNT dimer, trimer, tetramer, 10 pentamer, hexamer, etc.

In specific embodiments, the present invention also provides a fusion polypeptide comprising human monocyte chemotactic protein-3 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human interferon-induced protein 10 and human Muc-1, 15 a fusion polypeptide comprising human macrophage-derived chemokine and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 (human MDC fused to human Muc-1) and a 20 fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54 (human SDF1 fused to human Muc-1).

The present invention further provides a fusion polypeptide comprising a human chemokine (e.g., IP-10, MCP-3, SDF-1, etc.) and a scFv which recognizes tumor 25 antigens, such as idiotype-specific scFv, Muc-1, etc. Such a fusion polypeptide would allow migration, recruitment and activation of specialized cells of the immune system, such as natural killer (NK) cells, macrophages, dendritic cells (DC), polymorphonuclear (PMN) leukocytes, cytotoxic lymphocytes (CTL), etc., which would destroy the target cell.

The fusion polypeptide of this invention can further comprise a spacer sequence between the chemokine and the tumor antigen or viral antigen, which can have the

amino acid sequence EFNDAQAPKSLE (SEQ ID NO:11), which allows for retention of the correct folding of the tumor antigen region of the polypeptide.

In addition, the present invention provides a composition comprising the fusion polypeptide of this invention and a suitable adjuvant. Such a composition can be in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, as described herein. As used herein, "suitable adjuvant" describes a substance capable of being combined with the fusion polypeptide to enhance an immune response in a subject without deleterious effect on the subject. A suitable adjuvant can be, but is not limited to, for example, an immunostimulatory cytokine, SYNTEX adjuvant formulation 1 (SAF-1) composed of 5 percent (wt/vol) squalene (DASF, Parsippany, N.J.), 2.5 percent Pluronic, L121 polymer (Aldrich Chemical, Milwaukee), and 0.2 percent polysorbate (Tween 80, Sigma) in phosphate-buffered saline. Other suitable adjuvants are well known in the art and include QS-21, Freund's adjuvant (complete and incomplete), alum, aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide, N-acetyl-muramyl-L-threonyl-D-isoglutamine (thr-MDP), N-acetyl-nor-muramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutamine (CGP 11637, referred to as nor-MDP), N-acetylmuramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutaminyl-L-alanine-2-(1'-2'-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-hydroxyphosphoryloxy)-ethylamine (CGP 19835A, referred to as MTP-PE) and RIBI, which contains three components extracted from bacteria, monophosphoryl lipid A, trealose dimycolate and cell wall skeleton (MPL+TDM+CWS) in 2% squalene/Tween 80 emulsion. The adjuvant, such as an immunostimulatory cytokine can be administered before the administration of the fusion protein or nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein, concurrent with the administration of the fusion protein or nucleic acid or up to five days after the administration of the fusion polypeptide or nucleic acid to a subject. QS-21, similarly to alum, complete Freund's adjuvant, SAF, etc., can be administered within hours of administration of the fusion protein.

Furthermore, combinations of adjuvants, such as immunostimulatory cytokines can be co-administered to the subject before, after or concurrent with the administration of the fusion polypeptide or nucleic acid. For example, combinations of adjuvants, such as immunostimulatory cytokines, can consist of two or more of immunostimulatory cytokines of this invention, such as GM/CSF, interleukin-2, interleukin-12, interferon-

gamma, interleukin-4, tumor necrosis factor-alpha, interleukin-1, hematopoietic factor flt3L, CD40L, B7.1 co-stimulatory molecules and B7.2 co-stimulatory molecules. The effectiveness of an adjuvant or combination of adjuvants may be determined by measuring the immune response directed against the fusion polypeptide with and 5 without the adjuvant or combination of adjuvants, using standard procedures, as described herein.

Furthermore, the present invention provides a composition comprising the fusion polypeptide of this invention or a nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide of 10 this invention and an adjuvant, such as an immunostimulatory cytokine or a nucleic acid encoding an adjuvant, such as an immunostimulatory cytokine. Such a composition can be in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, as described herein. The immunostimulatory cytokine used in this invention can be, but is not limited to, GM/CSF, interleukin-2, interleukin-12, interferon-gamma, interleukin-4, tumor necrosis 15 factor-alpha, interleukin-1, hematopoietic factor flt3L, CD40L, B7.1 co-stimulatory molecules and B7.2 co-stimulatory molecules.

The present invention further contemplates a fusion polypeptide comprising a chemokine, or active fragment thereof, as described herein and an antigen of human 20 immunodeficiency virus (HIV). For example, the HIV antigen of this invention can be, but is not limited to, the envelope glycoprotein gp120, the third hypervariable region of the envelope glycoprotein, gp120 of HIV-1 (the disulfate loop V3), having the amino acid sequence: NCTRPNNNTRKRIRIQRGPGRAFVTIGKIGNMRQAHCNIS (SEQ ID NO:10), any other antigenic fragment of gp120, the envelope glycoprotein gp160, an 25 antigenic fragment of gp160, the envelope glycoprotein gp41 and an antigenic fragment of gp41. For example, the nucleic acid encoding the V3 loop can be fused to the 3' end of the nucleic acid encoding a chemokine (e.g., IP-10, MCP-3, SDF-1, MDC) directly or separated by a spacer sequence. The chemokine-V3 loop fusion polypeptide can be produced in an expression system as described herein and purified as also described 30 herein.

In specific embodiments, the present invention provides a fusion polypeptide comprising a human chemokine and a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen, wherein the chemokine can be IP-10, MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MCP-4, MIP 1, RANTES, SDF-1, MIG and/or MDC and wherein the HIV antigen can be gp120, 5 gp160, gp41, an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp120, an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp160 and an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp41.

Further provided in this invention is fusion polypeptide comprising human IP-10 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human MCP-3 and HIV gp120, a 10 fusion polypeptide comprising human MDC and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 (human IP-10/gp120), a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 (human MCP-3/gp120), a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 (human SDF1/gp120), a fusion 15 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 and a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50 (human MDC/gp120).

20 An isolated nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptides of this invention as described above is also provided. By "isolated nucleic acid" is meant a nucleic acid molecule that is substantially free of the other nucleic acids and other components commonly found in association with nucleic acid in a cellular environment. Separation techniques for isolating nucleic acids from cells are well known in the art and include 25 phenol extraction followed by ethanol precipitation and rapid solubilization of cells by organic solvent or detergents (81).

The nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide can be any nucleic acid that functionally encodes the fusion polypeptide. To functionally encode the polypeptide 30 (i.e., allow the nucleic acid to be expressed), the nucleic acid can include, for example, expression control sequences, such as an origin of replication, a promoter, an enhancer and necessary information processing sites, such as ribosome binding sites, RNA splice

sites, polyadenylation sites and transcriptional terminator sequences. Preferred expression control sequences are promoters derived from metallothioneine genes, actin genes, immunoglobulin genes, CMV, SV40, adenovirus, bovine papilloma virus, etc. A nucleic acid encoding a selected fusion polypeptide can readily be determined based 5 upon the genetic code for the amino acid sequence of the selected fusion polypeptide and many nucleic acids will encode any selected fusion polypeptide. Modifications in the nucleic acid sequence encoding the fusion polypeptide are also contemplated. Modifications that can be useful are modifications to the sequences controlling 10 expression of the fusion polypeptide to make production of the fusion polypeptide inducible or repressible as controlled by the appropriate inducer or repressor. Such means are standard in the art (81). The nucleic acids can be generated by means standard in the art, such as by recombinant nucleic acid techniques, as exemplified in the examples herein and by synthetic nucleic acid synthesis or *in vitro* enzymatic synthesis.

15

A vector comprising any of the nucleic acids of the present invention and a cell comprising any of the vectors of the present invention are also provided. The vectors of the invention can be in a host (e.g., cell line or transgenic animal) that can express the fusion polypeptide contemplated by the present invention.

20

There are numerous *E. coli* (*Escherichia coli*) expression vectors known to one of ordinary skill in the art useful for the expression of nucleic acid encoding proteins such as fusion proteins. Other microbial hosts suitable for use include bacilli, such as *Bacillus subtilis*, and other enterobacteria, such as *Salmonella*, *Serratia*, as well as 25 various *Pseudomonas* species. These prokaryotic hosts can support expression vectors which will typically contain expression control sequences compatible with the host cell (e.g., an origin of replication). In addition, any number of a variety of well-known promoters will be present, such as the lactose promoter system, a tryptophan (Trp) promoter system, a beta-lactamase promoter system, or a promoter system from phage 30 lambda. The promoters will typically control expression, optionally with an operator sequence and have ribosome binding site sequences for example, for initiating and completing transcription and translation. If necessary, an amino terminal methionine

can be provided by insertion of a Met codon 5' and in-frame with the protein. Also, the carboxy-terminal extension of the protein can be removed using standard oligonucleotide mutagenesis procedures.

5 Additionally, yeast expression can be used. There are several advantages to yeast expression systems. First, evidence exists that proteins produced in a yeast secretion system exhibit correct disulfide pairing. Second, post-translational glycosylation is efficiently carried out by yeast secretory systems. The *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* pre-pro-alpha-factor leader region (encoded by the *MFα-1* gene) is routinely 10 used to direct protein secretion from yeast (82). The leader region of pre-pro-alpha-factor contains a signal peptide and a pro-segment which includes a recognition sequence for a yeast protease encoded by the *KEX2* gene. This enzyme cleaves the precursor protein on the carboxyl side of a Lys-Arg dipeptide cleavage-signal sequence. The polypeptide coding sequence can be fused in-frame to the pre-pro-alpha-factor 15 leader region. This construct is then put under the control of a strong transcription promoter, such as the alcohol dehydrogenase I promoter or a glycolytic promoter. The protein coding sequence is followed by a translation termination codon which is followed by transcription termination signals. Alternatively, the polypeptide coding sequence of interest can be fused to a second protein coding sequence, such as Sj26 or 20 β-galactosidase, used to facilitate purification of the fusion protein by affinity chromatography. The insertion of protease cleavage sites to separate the components of the fusion protein is applicable to constructs used for expression in yeast.

Efficient post-translational glycosylation and expression of recombinant proteins 25 can also be achieved in *Baculovirus* systems in insect cells.

Mammalian cells permit the expression of proteins in an environment that favors important post-translational modifications such as folding and cysteine pairing, addition 30 of complex carbohydrate structures and secretion of active protein. Vectors useful for the expression of proteins in mammalian cells are characterized by insertion of the protein coding sequence between a strong viral promoter and a polyadenylation signal. The vectors can contain genes conferring either gentamicin or methotrexate resistance

for use as selectable markers. The antigen and immunoreactive fragment coding sequence can be introduced into a Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell line using a methotrexate resistance-encoding vector. Presence of the vector RNA in transformed cells can be confirmed by Northern blot analysis and production of a cDNA or opposite 5 strand RNA corresponding to the protein coding sequence can be confirmed by Southern and Northern blot analysis, respectively. A number of other suitable host cell lines capable of secreting intact proteins have been developed in the art and include the CHO cell lines, HeLa cells, myeloma cell lines, Jurkat cells and the like. Expression vectors for these cells can include expression control sequences, as described above.

10

The vectors containing the nucleic acid sequences of interest can be transferred into the host cell by well-known methods, which vary depending on the type of cell host. For example, calcium chloride transfection is commonly utilized for prokaryotic cells, whereas calcium phosphate treatment, lipofection or electroporation may be used 15 for other cell hosts.

Alternative vectors for the expression of protein in mammalian cells, similar to those developed for the expression of human gamma-interferon, tissue plasminogen activator, clotting Factor VIII, hepatitis B virus surface antigen, protease NexinI, and 20 eosinophil major basic protein, can be employed. Further, the vector can include CMV promoter sequences and a polyadenylation signal available for expression of inserted nucleic acid in mammalian cells (such as COS7).

The nucleic acid sequences can be expressed in hosts after the sequences have 25 been positioned to ensure the functioning of an expression control sequence. These expression vectors are typically replicable in the host organisms either as episomes or as an integral part of the host chromosomal DNA. Commonly, expression vectors can contain selection markers, e.g., tetracycline resistance or hygromycin resistance, to permit detection and/or selection of those cells transformed with the desired nucleic 30 acid sequences (83).

Additionally, the fusion polypeptides and/or nucleic acids of the present invention can be used in *in vitro* diagnostic assays, as well as in screening assays for identifying unknown tumor antigen epitopes and fine mapping of tumor antigen epitopes.

5

Also provided is a method for producing a fusion polypeptide comprising a chemokine, or an active fragment thereof and a tumor antigen or HIV antigen, comprising cloning into an expression vector a first DNA fragment encoding a chemokine or active fragment thereof and a second DNA fragment encoding a tumor 10 antigen or HIV antigen; and expressing the DNA of the expression vector in an expression system under conditions whereby the fusion polypeptide is produced. The expression vector and expression system can be of any of the types as described herein. The cloning of the first and second DNA segments into the expression vector and expression of the DNA under conditions which allow for the production of the fusion 15 protein of this invention can be carried out as described in the Examples section included herein. The method of this invention can further comprise the step of isolating and purifying the fusion polypeptide, according to methods well known in the art and as described herein.

20 Any of the fusion polypeptides, the nucleic acids and the vectors of the present invention can be in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and in addition, can include other medicinal agents, pharmaceutical agents, carriers, diluents, adjuvants (e.g., immunostimulatory cytokines), etc. By "pharmaceutically acceptable" is meant a material that is not biologically or otherwise undesirable, i.e., the material may be 25 administered to an individual along with the selected antigen without causing substantial deleterious biological effects or interacting in a deleterious manner with any of the other components of the composition in which it is contained. Actual methods of preparing such dosage forms are known, or will be apparent, to those skilled in this art (84).

30

Thus, the present invention provides a method for inducing an immune response in a subject capable of induction of an immune response and preferably human,

comprising administering to the subject an immune response-inducing amount of the fusion polypeptide of this invention. As used herein, "an immune response-inducing amount" is that amount of fusion polypeptide which is capable of producing in a subject a humoral and/or cellular immune response capable of being detected by standard methods of measurement, such as, for example, as described herein. For example, the antigenic polypeptide region can induce an antibody response. The antibodies can treat or prevent a pathological or harmful condition in the subject in which the antibodies are produced or the antibodies can be removed from the subject and administered to another subject to treat or prevent a pathological or harmful condition. The fusion polypeptide can also induce an effector T cell (cellular) immune response which is effective in treating or preventing a pathological or harmful conditions in the subject.

In an embodiment wherein the antigen moiety of the fusion polypeptide comprises an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain or a single chain antibody, the immune response can be the production in the subject of anti-idiotype antibodies, which represent the image of the original antigen and can function in a vaccine preparation to induce an immune response to a pathogenic antigen, thereby avoiding immunization with the antigen itself (85). The anti-idiotype antibodies can treat or prevent a pathological or harmful condition in the subject in which the anti-idiotype antibodies are produced or the anti-idiotype antibodies can be removed from the subject and administered to another subject to treat or prevent a pathological or harmful condition.

Further provided is a method for inhibiting the growth of tumor cells in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a tumor cell growth-inhibiting amount of the fusion polypeptide of this invention. The subject of this method can be any subject in which a humoral and/or cellular immune response to a tumor can be induced, which is preferably an animal and most preferably a human. As used herein, "inhibiting the growth of tumor cells" means that following administration of the fusion polypeptide, a measurable humoral and/or cellular immune response against the tumor cell epitope is elicited in the subject, resulting in the inhibition of growth of tumor cells present in the subject. The humoral immune response can be measured by detection, in the serum of the subject, of antibodies reactive with the epitope of the tumor antigen

present on the fusion polypeptide, according to protocols standard in the art, such as enzyme linked immunosorbent immunoassay (ELISA) and Western blotting protocols. The cellular immune response can be measured by, for example, footpad swelling in laboratory animals, peripheral blood lymphocyte (PBL) proliferation assays and PBL 5 cytotoxicity assays, as would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art of immunology and particularly as set forth in the available handbooks and texts of immunology protocols (86).

The present invention also provides a method of treating cancer in a subject 10 diagnosed with cancer, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the fusion polypeptide of the present invention. The cancer can be, but is not limited to B cell lymphoma, T cell lymphoma, myeloma, leukemia, breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, lung cancer, renal cancer, liver cancer, prostate cancer, melanoma and cervical cancer.

15

Further provided is a method of treating a B cell tumor in a subject diagnosed with a B cell tumor, comprising administering an effective amount of the fusion polypeptide of this invention, which comprises an antibody or a fragment thereof, as described herein, in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, to the subject.

20

In specific embodiments, the present invention also provides a method of producing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising a fusion polypeptide of this invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and wherein the fusion polypeptide can be a fusion polypeptide 25 comprising human monocyte chemotactic protein-3 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human interferon-induced protein 10 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human macrophage-derived chemokine and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, a fusion polypeptide 30 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 and a fusion polypeptide comprising the

amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, thereby producing an immune response in the subject.

Also provided is a method of producing an immune response in a subject,
5 comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising a nucleic acid
encoding a fusion polypeptide of this invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable
carrier and wherein the fusion polypeptide is a fusion polypeptide comprising
comprising human monocyte chemotactic protein-3 and human Muc-1, a fusion
polypeptide comprising human interferon-induced protein 10 and human Muc-1, a
10 fusion polypeptide comprising human macrophage-derived chemokine and human Muc-
1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and human Muc-1, a fusion
polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, a fusion polypeptide
comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, a fusion polypeptide comprising
the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 and a fusion polypeptide comprising the
15 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, under conditions whereby the nucleic acid of
the composition can be expressed, thereby producing an immune response in the
subject.

In further embodiments, the present invention also provides a method of
20 producing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a
composition comprising a fusion polypeptide of this invention and a pharmaceutically
acceptable carrier and wherein the fusion polypeptide can be a fusion polypeptide
comprising human IP-10 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human
MCP-3 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human MDC and HIV gp120,
25 a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide
comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, a fusion polypeptide comprising
the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino
acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid
sequence of SEQ ID NO:56, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence
30 of SEQ ID NO:5, and/or a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of
SEQ ID NO:50, thereby producing an immune response in the subject.

Also provided is a method of producing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising a nucleic acid encoding a fusion polypeptide of this invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and wherein the fusion polypeptide is a fusion polypeptide comprising human

5 IP-10 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human MCP-3 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human MDC and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of

10 SEQ ID NO:5, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56, and/or a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, under conditions whereby the nucleic acid of the composition can be expressed, thereby producing an immune response in the subject.

15

Also provided is a method of producing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising a fusion polypeptide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and wherein the fusion polypeptide is a fusion polypeptide comprising a human chemokine and a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen, wherein the chemokine can be IP-10, MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MCP-4, MIP 1, RANTES, SDF-1, MIG and/or MDC and wherein the HIV antigen can be gp120, gp160, gp41, an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp120, an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp160 and/or an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp41, thereby producing an immune response in the subject.

25

The present invention also provides a method of producing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising a nucleic acid encoding a fusion polypeptide comprising a human chemokine and a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen, wherein the chemokine can be IP-10, MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MCP-4, MIP 1, RANTES, SDF-1, MIG and/or MDC and wherein the HIV antigen can be gp120, gp160, gp41, an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp120, an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp160 and/or an active (i.e., antigenic)

fragment of gp41, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, under conditions whereby the nucleic acid can be expressed, thereby producing an immune response in the subject.

5 In any of the methods provided herein which recite the production of an immune response, the immune response can be humoral and/or an effector T cell (cellular) immune response, as determined according to methods standard in the art.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of treating a
10 cancer in a subject comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising a fusion polypeptide of this invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and wherein the fusion polypeptide is a fusion polypeptide comprising human monocyte chemotactic protein-3 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human interferon-induced protein 10 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising
15 human macrophage-derived chemokine and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 and a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ
20 ID NO:54, thereby treating a cancer in the subject.

Additionally provided is a method of treating a cancer in a subject, comprising
administering to the subject a composition comprising a nucleic acid encoding a fusion polypeptide of this invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and wherein the
25 fusion polypeptide is a fusion polypeptide comprising human monocyte chemotactic protein-3 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human interferon-induced protein 10 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human macrophage-derived chemokine and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and human Muc-1, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ
30 ID NO:2, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 and a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, under conditions

whereby the nucleic acid of the composition can be expressed, thereby treating a cancer in the subject.

Further provided is a method of treating or preventing HIV infection in a
5 subject, comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising a human chemokine and a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen, wherein the chemokine can be IP-10, MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MCP-4, MIP 1, RANTES, SDF-1, MIG and/or MDC and wherein the HIV antigen can be gp120, gp160, gp41, an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp120, an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp160 and/or
10 an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp41, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, thereby treating or preventing HIV infection in the subject.

In addition, a method of treating or preventing HIV infection in a subject is provided herein, comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising a
15 nucleic acid encoding a fusion polypeptide comprising a human chemokine and a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen, wherein the chemokine can be IP-10, MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MCP-4, MIP 1, RANTES, SDF-1, MIG and/or MDC and wherein the HIV antigen can be gp120, gp160, gp41, an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp120, an active (i.e., antigenic) fragment of gp160 and/or an active (i.e., antigenic)
20 fragment of gp41, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, under conditions whereby the nucleic acid can be expressed, thereby treating or preventing HIV infection in the subject.

Further provided is a method of treating or preventing HIV infection in a
25 subject, comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising a fusion polypeptide comprising human IP-10 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human MCP-3 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human MDC and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid

sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 and/or a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, thereby treating or preventing HIV infection in the subject.

5 In addition, a method of treating or preventing HIV infection in a subject is provided herein, comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising a nucleic acid encoding a fusion polypeptide comprising human IP-10 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human MCP-3 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human MDC and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-10 1 and HIV gp120, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, a fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56, and/or a fusion 15 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, under conditions whereby the nucleic acid can be expressed, thereby treating or preventing HIV infection in the subject.

In a further embodiment, the present invention provides a method of treating a B 20 cell tumor in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a fusion polypeptide comprising a human chemokine and a B cell tumor antigen, wherein the B cell tumor antigen can be an antibody, a single chain antibody or an epitope of an idiotype of an antibody, wherein the human chemokine can be MCP-3, MDC or SDF-1, wherein the fusion polypeptide can be a fusion polypeptide comprising human MCP-3 and human a 25 single chain antibody, a fusion polypeptide comprising human MDC and a human single chain antibody or a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and a human single chain antibody and wherein the fusion polypeptide can be a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 (human MCP-3/human scFV fusion), a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 (human MDC/human 30 scFv fusion) and/or a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 (human SDF-1/human scFv fusion), thereby treating a B cell tumor in the subject.

Also provided is a fusion polypeptide comprising the human chemokine, SDF-1 β , and the V3 loop of HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein, gp120, as well as a fusion protein comprising SDF-1 β and gp160 of HIV-1, a fusion protein comprising SDF-1 β and gp41 of HIV-1, a fusion protein comprising SDF-1 β and an active fragment of gp120, a 5 fusion protein comprising SDF-1 β and an active fragment of gp160 and a fusion polypeptide comprising SDF-1 β and an active fragment of gp41.

The methods of this invention comprising administering the fusion protein of this invention to a subject can further comprise the step of administering one or more 10 adjuvants, such as an immunostimulatory cytokine to the subject. The adjuvant or adjuvants can be administered to the subject prior to, concurrent with and/or after the administration of the fusion protein as described herein.

adding cytokine

The subject of the present invention can be any animal in which cancer can be 15 treated by eliciting an immune response to a tumor antigen. In a preferred embodiment, the animal is a mammal and most preferably is a human.

To determine the effect of the administration of the fusion polypeptide on inhibition of tumor cell growth in laboratory animals, the animals can either be pre- 20 treated with the fusion polypeptide and then challenged with a lethal dose of tumor cells, or the lethal dose of tumor cells can be administered to the animal prior to receipt of the fusion polypeptide and survival times documented. To determine the effect of administration of the fusion polypeptide on inhibition of tumor cell growth in humans, standard clinical response parameters can be analyzed.

25

To determine the amount of fusion polypeptide which would be an effective tumor cell growth-inhibiting amount, animals can be treated with tumor cells as described herein and varying amounts of the fusion polypeptide can be administered to the animals. Standard clinical parameters, as described herein, can be measured and 30 that amount of fusion polypeptide effective in inhibiting tumor cell growth can be determined. These parameters, as would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art of

oncology and tumor biology, can include, but are not limited to, physical examination of the subject, measurements of tumor size, X-ray studies and biopsies.

The present invention further provides a method for treating or preventing HIV infection in a human subject, comprising administering to the subject an HIV replication-inhibiting amount of the chemokine/HIV antigen fusion polypeptide of this invention. As used herein, "a replication-inhibiting amount" is that amount of fusion polypeptide which produces a measurable humoral and/or effector T cell (cellular) immune response in the subject against the viral antigen, as determined by standard immunological protocols, resulting in the inhibition of HIV replication in cells of the subject, as determined by methods well known in the art for measuring HIV replication, such as viral load measurement, which can be determined by quantitative PCR (QPCR) and branched DNA (bDNA) analysis; reverse transcriptase activity measurement, *in situ* hybridization, Western immunoblot, ELISA and p24 gag measurement (87,88,89,90,91). The fusion polypeptide can be administered to the subject in varying amounts and the amount of the fusion polypeptide optimally effective in inhibiting HIV replication in a given subject can be determined as described herein.

The fusion polypeptide of this invention can be administered to the subject orally or parenterally, as for example, by intramuscular injection, by intraperitoneal injection, topically, transdermally, injection directly into the tumor, or the like, although subcutaneous injection is typically preferred. Immunogenic, tumor cell growth inhibiting and HIV replication inhibiting amounts of the fusion polypeptide can be determined using standard procedures, as described. Briefly, various doses of the fusion polypeptide are prepared, administered to a subject and the immunological response to each dose is determined (92). The exact dosage of the fusion polypeptide will vary from subject to subject, depending on the species, age, weight and general condition of the subject, the severity of the cancer or HIV infection that is being treated, the particular antigen being used, the mode of administration, and the like. Thus, it is not possible to specify an exact amount. However, an appropriate amount may be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art using only routine screening given the teachings herein.

Generally, the dosage of fusion protein will approximate that which is typical for the administration of vaccines, and typically, the dosage will be in the range of about 1 to 500 µg of the fusion polypeptide per dose, and preferably in the range of 50 to 250 µg of the fusion polypeptide per dose. This amount can be administered to the 5 subject once every other week for about eight weeks or once every other month for about six months. The effects of the administration of the fusion polypeptide can be determined starting within the first month following the initial administration and continued thereafter at regular intervals, as needed, for an indefinite period of time.

10 For oral administration of the fusion polypeptide of this invention, fine powders or granules may contain diluting, dispersing, and/or surface active agents, and may be presented in water or in a syrup, in capsules or sachets in the dry state, or in a nonaqueous solution or suspension wherein suspending agents may be included, in tablets wherein binders and lubricants may be included, or in a suspension in water or a 15 syrup. Where desirable or necessary, flavoring, preserving, suspending, thickening, or emulsifying agents may be included. Tablets and granules are preferred oral administration forms, and these may be coated.

20 Parenteral administration, if used, is generally characterized by injection. Injectables can be prepared in conventional forms, either as liquid solutions or suspensions, solid forms suitable for solution or suspension in liquid prior to injection, or as emulsions. A more recently revised approach for parenteral administration involves use of a slow release or sustained release system, such that a constant level of dosage is maintained. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 3,710,795, which is incorporated by 25 reference herein.

*for
at least*

For solid compositions, conventional nontoxic solid carriers include, for example, pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharin, talc, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, magnesium carbonate, and the like. 30 Liquid pharmaceutically administrable compositions can, for example, be prepared by dissolving, dispersing, etc. an active compound as described herein and optional pharmaceutical adjuvants in an excipient, such as, for example, water, saline, aqueous

dextrose, glycerol, ethanol, and the like, to thereby form a solution or suspension. If desired, the pharmaceutical composition to be administered may also contain minor amounts of nontoxic auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering agents and the like, for example, sodium acetate, sorbitan monolaurate, 5 triethanolamine sodium acetate, triethanolamine oleate, etc. Actual methods of preparing such dosage forms are known, or will be apparent, to those skilled in this (84).

The present invention also provides a method for producing single chain 10 antibodies against tumor antigens comprising producing a fusion polypeptide comprising a chemokine region and a region comprising a tumor antigen; immunizing animals with an amount of the fusion polypeptide sufficient to produce a humoral immune response to the fusion polypeptide; isolating spleen cells expressing immunoglobulin specific for the fusion polypeptide; isolating the immunoglobulin 15 variable genes from the spleen cells; cloning the immunoglobulin variable genes into an expression vector; expressing the immunoglobulin variable genes in a bacteriophage; infecting *E. coli* cells with the bacteriophage; isolating bacteriophage from the *E. coli* cells which express the immunoglobulin variable genes and isolating the immunoglobulin variable gene products for use as single chain antibodies.

20

The chemokine-scFv fusion proteins described herein would be better targets than tumor cells or purified tumor antigen peptides for antibody selection approaches such as phage displayed scFv production. For example, there are two ways to produce specific Fv displayed on the surface of phage: (1) Immunize mice with tumor cells; 25 isolate immunoglobulin variable fragment genes from spleen cells by RT/PCR; clone the genes into bacteriophage in frame with genes coding phage surface proteins (e.g., major coat protein subunits gpVIII or gp III of the filamentous bacteriophage) (93,94); and (2) Construct semisynthetic antibody libraries by PCR as described (95). The specific phage producing scFv are selected by several rounds of binding elution and 30 infection in *E. coli*, using biotin labeled chemokine-tumor antigen (e.g., Muccore). The biotin enables selection of high affinity scFv-phage through binding to streptavidin

conjugated magnetic beads. This approach provides simple, fast and efficient production of specific anti-tumor epitope scFv.

As described herein, the present invention also provides a nucleic acid which 5 encodes a fusion polypeptide of this invention and a vector comprising a nucleic acid which encodes a fusion polypeptide of this invention, either of which can be in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such nucleic acids and vectors can be used in gene therapy protocols to treat cancer as well as to treat or prevent HIV infection in a subject.

10 Thus, the present invention further provides a method of treating a cancer in a subject diagnosed with a cancer comprising administering the nucleic acid of this invention to a cell of the subject under conditions whereby the nucleic acid is expressed in the cell, thereby treating the cancer.

15 A method of treating a B cell tumor in a subject diagnosed with a B cell tumor is also provided, comprising administering the nucleic acid of this invention, encoding a chemokine and an antibody or fragment thereof, in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, to a cell of the subject, under conditions whereby the nucleic acid is expressed in the cell, thereby treating the B cell tumor.

20 The methods of this invention comprising administering nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein of this invention to a subject can further comprise the step of administering a nucleic acid encoding an adjuvant such as an immunostimulatory cytokine to the subject, either before, concurrent with or after the administration of the 25 nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein, as described herein.

30 The nucleic acid can be administered to the cell in a virus, which can be, for example, adenovirus, retrovirus and adeno-associated virus. Alternatively, the nucleic acid of this invention can be administered to the cell in a liposome. The cell of the subject can be either *in vivo* or *ex vivo*. Also, the cell of the subject can be any cell which can take up and express exogenous nucleic acid and produce the fusion polypeptide of this invention. Thus, the fusion polypeptide of this invention can be

produced by a cell which secretes it, whereby it binds a chemokine receptor and is subsequently processed by an antigen presenting cell and presented to the immune system for elicitation of an immune response. Alternatively, the fusion polypeptide of this invention can be produced in an antigen presenting cell where it is processed 5 directly and presented to the immune system.

If *ex vivo* methods are employed, cells or tissues can be removed and maintained outside the body according to standard protocols well known in the art. The nucleic acids of this invention can be introduced into the cells via any gene transfer mechanism, 10 such as, for example, virus-mediated gene delivery, calcium phosphate mediated gene delivery, electroporation, microinjection or proteoliposomes. The transduced cells can then be infused (e.g., in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier) or transplanted back into the subject per standard methods for the cell or tissue type. Standard methods are known for transplantation or infusion of various cells into a subject.

15

For *in vivo* methods, the nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein can be administered to the subject in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as described herein.

In the methods described herein which include the administration and uptake of 20 exogenous DNA into the cells of a subject (i.e., gene transduction or transfection), the nucleic acids of the present invention can be in the form of naked DNA or the nucleic acids can be in a vector for delivering the nucleic acids to the cells for expression of the nucleic acid to produce the fusion protein of this invention. The vector can be a commercially available preparation, such as an adenovirus vector (Quantum 25 Biotechnologies, Inc. (Laval, Quebec, Canada). Delivery of the nucleic acid or vector to cells can be via a variety of mechanisms. As one example, delivery can be via a liposome, using commercially available liposome preparations such as LIPOFECTIN, LIPOFECTAMINE (GIBCO-BRL, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD), SUPERFECT (Qiagen, Inc. Hilden, Germany) and TRANSFECTAM (Promega Biotec, Inc., Madison, WI), as 30 well as other liposomes developed according to procedures standard in the art. In addition, the nucleic acid or vector of this invention can be delivered *in vivo* by electroporation, the technology for which is available from Genetronics, Inc. (San

Diego, CA) as well as by means of a SONOPORATION machine (ImaRx Pharmaceutical Corp., Tucson, AZ).

Vector delivery can also be via a viral system, such as a retroviral vector system 5 which can package a recombinant retroviral genome (see e.g., 96,97). The recombinant retrovirus can then be used to infect and thereby deliver to the infected cells nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide. The exact method of introducing the exogenous nucleic acid into mammalian cells is, of course, not limited to the use of retroviral vectors. Other techniques are widely available for this procedure including the use of 10 adenoviral vectors (98), adeno-associated viral (AAV) vectors (99), lentiviral vectors (100), pseudotyped retroviral vectors (101). Physical transduction techniques can also be used, such as liposome delivery and receptor-mediated and other endocytosis mechanisms (see, for example, 102). This invention can be used in conjunction with any of these or other commonly used gene transfer methods.

15

Various adenoviruses may be used in the compositions and methods described herein. For example, a nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein can be inserted within the genome of adenovirus type 5. Similarly, other types of adenovirus may be used such as type 1, type 2, etc. For an exemplary list of the adenoviruses known to be able 20 to infect human cells and which therefore can be used in the present invention, see Fields, *et al.* (103). Furthermore, it is contemplated that a recombinant nucleic acid comprising an adenoviral nucleic acid from one type adenovirus can be packaged using capsid proteins from a different type adenovirus.

25

The adenovirus of the present invention is preferably rendered replication deficient, depending upon the specific application of the compounds and methods described herein. Methods of rendering an adenovirus replication deficient are well known in the art. For example, mutations such as point mutations, deletions, insertions and combinations thereof, can be directed toward a specific adenoviral gene or genes, 30 such as the E1 gene. For a specific example of the generation of a replication deficient adenovirus for use in gene therapy, see WO 94/28938 (Adenovirus Vectors for Gene Therapy Sponsorship) which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

In the present invention, the nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein can be inserted within an adenoviral genome and the fusion protein encoding sequence can be positioned such that an adenovirus promoter is operatively linked to the fusion protein nucleic acid insert such that the adenoviral promoter can then direct transcription of the 5 nucleic acid, or the fusion protein insert may contain its own adenoviral promoter. Similarly, the fusion protein insert may be positioned such that the nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein may use other adenoviral regulatory regions or sites such as splice junctions and polyadenylation signals and/or sites. Alternatively, the nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein may contain a different enhancer/promoter (e.g., CMV or 10 RSV-LTR enhancer/promoter sequences) or other regulatory sequences, such as splice sites and polyadenylation sequences, such that the nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein may contain those sequences necessary for expression of the fusion protein and not partially or totally require these regulatory regions and/or sites of the adenovirus genome. These regulatory sites may also be derived from another source, such as a 15 virus other than adenovirus. For example, a polyadenylation signal from SV40 or BGH may be used rather than an adenovirus, a human, or a murine polyadenylation signal. The fusion protein nucleic acid insert may, alternatively, contain some sequences necessary for expression of the nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein and derive other sequences necessary for the expression of the fusion protein nucleic acid from the 20 adenovirus genome, or even from the host in which the recombinant adenovirus is introduced.

As another example, for administration of nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein to an individual in an AAV vector, the AAV particle can be directly injected 25 intravenously. The AAV has a broad host range, so the vector can be used to transduce any of several cell types, but preferably cells in those organs that are well perfused with blood vessels. To more specifically administer the vector, the AAV particle can be directly injected into a target organ, such as muscle, liver or kidney. Furthermore, the vector can be administered intraarterially, directly into a body cavity, such as 30 intraperitoneally, or directly into the central nervous system (CNS).

An AAV vector can also be administered in gene therapy procedures in various other formulations in which the vector plasmid is administered after incorporation into other delivery systems such as liposomes or systems designed to target cells by receptor-mediated or other endocytosis procedures. The AAV vector can also be 5 incorporated into an adenovirus, retrovirus or other virus which can be used as the delivery vehicle.

As described above, the nucleic acid or vector of the present invention can be administered *in vivo* in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. By "pharmaceutically 10 acceptable" is meant a material that is not biologically or otherwise undesirable, i.e., the material may be administered to a subject, along with the nucleic acid or vector, without causing any undesirable biological effects or interacting in a deleterious manner with any of the other components of the pharmaceutical composition in which it is contained. The carrier would naturally be selected to minimize any degradation of the active 15 ingredient and to minimize any adverse side effects in the subject, as would be well known to one of skill in the art.

The mode of administration of the nucleic acid or vector of the present invention can vary predictably according to the disease being treated and the tissue being targeted. 20 For example, for administration of the nucleic acid or vector in a liposome, catheterization of an artery upstream from the target organ is a preferred mode of delivery, because it avoids significant clearance of the liposome by the lung and liver.

The nucleic acid or vector may be administered orally as described herein for 25 oral administration of the fusion polypeptides of this invention, parenterally (e.g., intravenously), by intramuscular injection, by intraperitoneal injection, transdermally, extracorporeally, topically or the like, although intravenous administration is typically preferred. The exact amount of the nucleic acid or vector required will vary from subject to subject, depending on the species, age, weight and general condition of the 30 subject, the severity of the disorder being treated, the particular nucleic acid or vector used, its mode of administration and the like. Thus, it is not possible to specify an exact amount for every nucleic acid or vector. However, an appropriate amount can be

determined by one of ordinary skill in the art using only routine experimentation given the teachings herein (84).

As one example, if the nucleic acid of this invention is delivered to the cells of a 5 subject in an adenovirus vector, the dosage for administration of adenovirus to humans can range from about 10^7 to 10^9 plaque forming units (pfu) per injection, but can be as high as 10^{12} pfu per injection (104,105). Ideally, a subject will receive a single injection. If additional injections are necessary, they can be repeated at six month intervals for an indefinite period and/or until the efficacy of the treatment has been 10 established.

Parenteral administration of the nucleic acid or vector of the present invention, if used, is generally characterized by injection. Injectables can be prepared in conventional forms, either as liquid solutions or suspensions, solid forms suitable for 15 solution or suspension in liquid prior to injection, or as emulsions. A more recently revised approach for parenteral administration involves use of a slow release or sustained release system such that a constant dosage is maintained. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 3,610,795, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. *slow release*

20 The present invention is more particularly described in the following examples which are intended as illustrative only since numerous modifications and variations therein will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

EXAMPLES

25

Mice and tumor. C3H/HeN female mice 6 to 12 weeks of age were obtained from the Animal Production Area of the National Cancer Institute-Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center (NCI-FCRDC, Frederick, MD). The cell line 38c13 is a carcinogen-induced murine B cell tumor cell line (125). The 38c13 tumor cell 30 secretes and expresses IgM(κ) on the cell surface and is MHC class I positive but class II negative. 38c13 cells from a common frozen stock were passaged *in vitro* 3 days before use in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 100 U/ml of penicillin and streptomycin,

2×10^{-5} M 2-mercaptoethanol and heat inactivated 10% fetal bovine serum (BioWhitaker).

Construction of expression vectors. Two types of expression systems have been used to produce scFv and scFv fusions. In one system, nucleic acid encoding the fusion protein was expressed in a modified pET11d vector (Stratagene) and purified from inclusion bodies of *E.coli*. In the second system, the nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide was cloned into a pCMVE/AB (Arya Biragyn) vector under regulatory elements of the early promoter and enhancer of CMV and expressed in the epidermis of mice as a naked DNA vaccine.

Fv fragments were cloned from two different B cell lymphomas, 38C13 and A20, respectively (106,107) by RT/PCR and produced as recombinant fusion peptides with either IP-10, respectively designated as IP10scFv38 and IP10scFv20A, or MCP3scFv38 and MCP3scFv20A. Specifically, lymphoma specific V_h and V_l fragments were cloned by RT/PCR techniques as single chain antibody from total RNA of 38c13 and A20 tumor cells, designated scFv38 and scFv20A respectively, using the following primers.

PRV_h-5': PRV_H38-5': CTCGAGG TGAAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGA (SEQ ID NO:17)
PRV_h-3': PRV_H38-3': AGAGGGAGA CTGTGAGAGTGGTGCCTT (SEQ ID NO:18)
PRV_l-5': PRV_L38-5': GACATCCAGATGACACAGTCTCCA (SEQ ID NO:19)
PRV_l-3': PRV_L38-3': GGATCCTTTATTCCAGCTGGTCCCCCTCCGAA (SEQ ID NO:20)

PRV_H20A-5': CCATGGTCCAAC TGCAGCAGTCAGGGCCTGAC (SEQ ID NO:21)
PRV_H20A-3': TGAGGGAGACTGTGAGTCGGTACCTT GGCC (SEQ ID NO:22)
PRV_L20A-5': GATGTTGTGATGACGCAGACTCCACTC (SEQ ID NO:23)
PRV_L20A-3': GGATCCTT TGACTTCCAGCTTGTGCCTCCA (SEQ ID NO:24)

The resulting scFv contained a (Gly₄Ser)₃ linker and was cloned into the expression vector pET11d, which was modified to fuse in frame with c-myc and the His tag peptide sequences, followed by an amber stop codon. The resulting scFv contained

a 17 a.a. residue linker, GGGGSGGGSGGGGSGS (Gly₄Ser)₃GlySer (SEQ ID NO:57) (108).

Constructs for the nDNA vaccination were fused in frame to a leader sequence 5 of IP-10 in pCMVE/AB to enable secretion. The carboxy-terminus of scFv was fused in frame with the tag sequence encoding c-myc peptide and six His residues, respectively: GGA TCC GCA GAA GAA CAG AAA CTG ATC TCA GAA GAG GAT CTG GCC CAC CAC CAT CAC CAT CAC TAA CCCGGG (SEQ ID NO:25). Genes for the mature sequence of murine chemokines, IP-10 and MCP-3, were cloned 10 by RT/PCR technique from RNA of the LPS-induced murine monocyte cell line ANA-1 (109) utilizing the following primers:

PRmIP10-5': CCATGGCCATCCCTCTCGCAAGGACGGTCCGC (SEQ ID NO:26)

PRmIP10-3': GAATTCAAGG AGCCCTTTAGACCTTTTG (SEQ ID NO:27)

PRmMCP3-5': ACCATGGCCCAACCAGATGGGCC CAATGCA (SEQ ID NO:28)

15 PRmMCP3-3': GAATTCAAGGCTTGGAGTTGGGTTTCAT (SEQ ID NO:29)

The cDNA for human monocyte chemotactic protein-3 was PCR amplified and subcloned using the specific primers:

PRhMCP3-5': ACCATGGCGCAACCAGTAGGTATAAACACAAGCA (SEQ ID

20 NO:30)

PRhMCP3-3': GAATTCCAGTTCGGCGTCTGTGTCTTTA (SEQ ID NO:31)

Human IP10 was PCR amplified and subcloned using specific primers:

PrhIP10-1: CCCATGGTACCTCTCTAGAACCGTA (SEQ ID NO:32)

25 PrhIP10-R1: GGATCCTTAAGGAGATCTTTAGACATTCTTGCTAACT (SEQ ID NO:33)

IP-10, MCP-3 or control viral epitope (PreS2 and DomA) fusions were made by fusing them to amino-terminus of scFv through a short spacer sequence: 5' GAA TTC 30 AAC GAC GCT CAG GCG CCG AAG AGT CTC GAG 3' (SEQ ID NO:34), encoding the amino acid sequence: EFNDQAPKSLE (SEQ ID NO:11). Two unique restriction endonuclease sites were introduced at the ends of the spacer to facilitate cloning: EcoRI

at the 5' end (underlined) and XhoI at the 3' end (underlined). All constructs were verified by DNA dideoxy-sequencing method, using T7 SEQUENASE kit (Amersham).

IP10 or MCP-3 chemokines were cloned into the scFv38 expression vector 5 through NcoI and XhoI restriction sites. The resulting fusion nucleic acid contained the chemokine gene ligated to the 5'-end of the scFv38 gene and separated with a short spacer sequence, as described above.

Bacterial expression and scFv purification. The recombinant proteins were 10 expressed in BL21(DE3) cells (InVitrogen) as inclusion bodies after 8 hours of induction in Super-Broth with 0.8 mM IPTG in the presence of 150 µg/ml carbenicillin and 50 µg/ml ampicillin at 30°C. IP10-scFv38, MCP3-scFv38 and scFv38 were purified from the inclusion bodies with a modified method (110). Briefly, inclusion bodies, denatured in 6M GuHCl, 100 mM NaH₂PO₄, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, were 15 reduced in 0.3M DTE and refolded at a concentration of 80 µg/ml in the refolding solution (Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 0.5M arginine-HCL, 4 mM GSSG and 2 mM EDTA) for 72 hours at 10°C. The refolded solution was dialyzed in 100 mM Urea and 20 mM tris-HCl, pH 7.4 and the recombinant protein was purified by binding to heparin-sepharose 20 resins (Pharmacia, Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden). The integrity and purity of the recombinant protein was tested by PAGE gel electrophoresis in reducing conditions and by Western blot hybridization with mAb 9E10. The purification yielded 2-20 mg/l of the soluble protein with greater than 90% purity.

Purified fusion polypeptide was tested for the ability to inhibit binding of native 25 IgM 38c13 (Id38), as compared to positive sera from mice immunized with Id38-KLH. ELISA plates were coated with 10 µg/ml Id38, then wells were incubated with anti-Id38 positive sera (1:500) and titrated amounts of scFv. Id38 (10 µg /ml) and IP10scFv20 (IP-10 fused to an irrelevant scFv) were used as positive and negative control samples, respectively.

30

Recombinant fusion proteins purified from *E.coli* were characterized for proper idiotype folding by their ability to inhibit 38c13 IgM binding to a monoclonal (SIC5

mAb) or polyclonal anti-idiotypic sera. These results suggest that IP-10 and MCP-3 fusion did not interfere with the proper conformation of scFv38. Next, receptor binding experiments demonstrated that both IP-10 and MCP-3 fused scFv, but not control viral epitope DomA fused scFv38 (DomAscFv38), bound to their respective chemokine receptors on unfractionated murine splenocytes and purified T cells. The native ligands IP-10 or MCP-3 inhibited only binding of respective chemokine-scFv. Moreover, no binding was detected with truncated IP10TFBscFv38, which contained an intact heparin binding domain of IP-10 with a deleted (amino-terminal 9 a.a. residues) chemokine receptor binding portion. Next, chemotactic activity of the fusion proteins was tested.

10 All chemokine-scFv proteins, but not a viral epitope fused scFv38 control (PreS2scFv38), induced *in vitro* chemotaxis of murine lymphocytes in a dose dependent manner. Chemotactic activity also was confirmed *in vivo* by histologic evaluation of the skin at the site of injection, which showed that the dermis and subcutaneous layers injected with IP10FBscFv38 or MCP3FBscFv38, but not with

15 control PreS2scFv38, contained significant numbers of infiltrating mononuclear cells and some PMN. Therefore, IP-10 and MCP-3 fused scFv proteins were biologically active and retained functional properties of their corresponding chemokines.

In vivo immunization and tumor protection. Six- to nine-week old female C3H/HeN mice were immunized intraperitoneally (i.p.) with 100 to 200 µg of the soluble protein in PBS and control immunogen Id38-KLH two times at two week intervals or were shaved and immunized by Accell gene delivery device (Agracetus, Inc., Middleton, WI) with 1 µ gold particles carrying 1-3 µg plasmid DNA. Sera were collected by orbital bleeding two weeks after each vaccination. Serum anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibody levels were tested as described (111) over microtiter plates coated with 10 µg/ml native IgM 38c13. Two weeks after the last immunization, mice were inoculated with 2000 38c13 tumor cells i.p. Survival was determined, and significance with the respect to time to death, was assessed using BMDP IL software (BMDP statistical software, Los Angeles). Mice were observed daily for any signs of toxicity and date of death and animals surviving >80 days after tumor challenge were killed and were reported as long-term survivors.

Mice were immunized either with a plasmid coding for MCP3scFv38 fusion or a mixture of DNA constructs expressing unlinked scFv38 and MCP3scFv20A (scFv38D+MCP3scfv20AD).

5 Ten mice per group were immunized with two types of scFv38 fused to IP-10, respectively IP10scFv38 or IP10scFv38(INV), differing only in orientation of variable genes in scFv. Control mice received IgM-KLH (Id38-KLH) and IP10 fusion to A20 lymphoma scFv (IP10scFv20A). Ten mice per group were immunized i.d. with plasmid coding either for chemokine fusion vaccine (MCP3scFv38D), or free scFv (scFv38D),
10 or viral epitope preS2 fused scFv (PreS2scFv38D).

Effectector CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ cells were depleted two weeks after the last immunization with three i.p. injections of 400 µg α -CD8 mAb 53.6.72, or α -CD4 mAb GK1.5 (both ammonium sulfate purified ascites, Biological Resource Branch, NCI-
15 FCRDC) (32,34), or control rat IgG (Sigma). Control mice were immunized with plasmid expressing MCP3 fused to A20 scFv (MCP3scFv20AD). The α -CD8⁺ depletion resulted in a drop of CD8⁺ cells from 9.5% to 0.7%, while CD4⁺ cell proportions remained unchanged, about 16%, as monitored by fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) staining. Similarly, α -CD4⁺ mAb treatment decreased the
20 proportion of CD4⁺ cells from 18% to 1.8%, while it did not affect the CD8⁺ cell count, which remained at 10.6%.

Ten Balb/C mice per group were immunized i.p. twice with 100 µg of IP-10 or MCP-3 fused with scFv20A protein in PBS (IP10scFv20A and MCP3scFv20A,
25 respectively) and challenged i.p. with 10⁵ A20 tumor cells. To determine the role of free versus linked chemokine, IP10scFv20A (which failed to protect, but expressed the correct scFv20A) was co- injected with MCP-3 fused to an irrelevant scFv38 (IPscFv20A + MCP3scFv38). Control mice were immunized with A20 IgM-KLH (Id20A-KLH).

30

Immunoassays and serum anti-idiotypic antibody. The assessments for correct folding of purified scFv38 and fusion scFv38 were determined by ELISA with

mAbs and by inhibition assay with Id38-KLH sera (immunized with native IgM 38c13 conjugated to KLH). Briefly, microtiter plates (Nunc, Naperville, IL) were coated overnight at 4°C with 10 µg/ml anti-*c-myc* mAb 9E10 in carbonate buffer (50 mM NaHCO₃, pH 9.0). The wells were blocked with 5% nonfat dry milk in PBS for 30 min.

5 Plates were washed in 0.05% Triton X-100 in PBS, and serially diluted scFv (starting from 10 µg/ml in 50 µl 2% BSA/PBS) was applied, after which plates were incubated 40 min at room temperature. After washing, the wells were incubated with 50 µl of 1:300 diluted biotinylated anti-Id38 mAb in 2% BSA/PBS for 30 min at room temperature. Wells were washed and incubated with streptavidin-HRP conjugate 10 (1:5000) in 2% BSA/PBS for 30 min at room temperature. Then, wells were washed and incubated with ABTS peroxidase substrate (KPL, Gaithersburg, MD) and the absorbance at 405 nm was measured.

Inhibition assays were performed as described above, except plates were coated 15 with 10 µg/ml of native IgM 38c13, then, wells were incubated for 30 min at room temperature with a 1:2 dilution of positive Id38-KLH sera mixed with serially diluted purified scFv proteins starting from 50 µg/ml in 2% BSA/PBS. The bound antibodies from the sera were assayed by incubating wells for 30 min at room temperature with anti-mouse IgG-HRP mAb (Jackson).

20

Serum anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibody levels were tested as described (37). Briefly, mouse serum was serially diluted over microtiter plates coated with 10 µg/ml native IgM 38c13. Binding of antibodies in the serum to 38c13 IgM was detected by goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP. Serum anti-Id antibody levels were quantitated by 25 comparing sera titration curves with a standard curve obtained with a known concentration of a mixture of purified monoclonal anti-Id antibodies. Antibody levels were expressed in g/ml of serum for individual mice. In each ELISA, sera obtained from mice immunized with control IgM-KLH were included as negative controls. Such sera never showed any titration binding activity on Id-38c13.

30

In vitro and in vivo chemotaxis assays. Single cell suspensions were prepared from spleens of untreated C3H/HeJ mice. Murine T cell enrichment columns (R&D

System, Minneapolis, MN) were then used to prepare a purified murine T cell population via high-affinity negative selection according to the manufacturer's instructions. The isolation procedure typically yielded over 89% CD3⁺ T cells, as determined by FACS analysis. T cell migration *in vitro* was assessed by 48-well microchemotaxis chamber technique. Briefly, a 26 µl aliquot of the recombinant scFv fusion protein serially diluted in the chemotaxis medium (RPMI 1640, 1% BSA, 25 mM HEPES) was placed in the lower compartment and 50 µl of cell suspension (5x10⁶ cells/ml) was placed in the upper compartment of the chamber. The two compartments were separated by a polycarbonate filter (5 µm pore size; Neuroprobe, Cabin John, MD) 10 coated with 10 µg/ml of fibronectin (Sigma, St. Luis, MO) and incubated overnight at 4⁰C or for 2 hours at 37⁰C. The chemotaxis assay was performed at 37⁰C for 2 hours. Then the filter was removed, fixed and stained with Diff-Quik (Harlew, Gibbstown, NJ). The number of migrated cells in three high power fields (400 x) was counted by light microscopy after coding the samples. The results are expressed as the mean± SE 15 value of the migration in triplicate samples.

T cell migration *in vitro* was assessed by the 48-well micro chemotaxis chamber technique as described (112). Single cell suspensions were prepared from spleens of untreated C3H/HeJ mice. Murine T cell enrichment columns (R&D System, 20 Minneapolis, MN) were then used to prepare a purified murine T cell population via high-affinity negative selection according to the manufacturer's instruction. The isolation procedure typically yielded over 89% CD3⁺ T cells, as determined by FACS analysis.

25 In order to test *in vivo* effects on cell accumulation, C3H/HeN mice were injected s.c. with a single 10 µg dose of scFv fusion proteins. Portions of the skin from the site of injection were removed 72 hours after the injection, fixed in 10 % neutral buffered formalin, embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 5 µm and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). Slides were evaluated microscopically without 30 knowledge of the experimental treatment.

In vivo cellular infiltration into murine skin. The numbers of PMN and mononuclear (MN) cells infiltrated into murine skin were graded as following: - , no significant lesion; 1, mild; 2, moderate; 3 severe; F, focal; MF, multi focal. Mice were injected with 10 µg of IP10scFv38 (N8), MCP3-scFv38 (N21), preS2scFv38 (N18), or 5 PBS, subcutaneously. After 72 h, the injection site was excised and examined histologically on coded slides to determine the extent of infiltration. The amount of endotoxin injected with samples was 0.5-1 units.

Chemokine binding assay and confocal microscopy. Chemokine binding assays were performed using laser confocal microscopy (113). Purified T cells or spleen cells from C3H mice were used at ~1x10⁶ per ml and were incubated with 100 nM chemokine-scFv (N6IP10scFv38, N21MCP3scFv38), control viral epitope-scFv (N2 DomAscFv38), or truncated IP10scFv38 (N16IP10TscFv38) for 1 hour at 37°C. For the ligand competition assay, 100 nM chemokine-scFv was incubated with 500 nM of the corresponding chemokine (IP-10 or MCP-3). Samples were washed 2X in PBS and fixed in suspension with 2% paraformaldehyde. The samples were incubated at RT for 15 min. Slides containing the samples were incubated in 9E10 anti *c-myc* mAb primary antibody at a 1:50 dilution in wash buffer (0.25% gelatin, 0.15% saponin, 1% goat serum in PBS). Slides were then incubated with goat anti-mouse IgG 15 F(ab')2-FITC (Boehringer-Mannheim) at a 1:50 dilution for 30 min at RT in a humidified chamber. Slides were washed 3x5 min in 0.25% gelatin, 0.15% saponin in TBS. Slides were then incubated for 10 min in a 1:100 dilution of DAPI, washed 2X briefly in TBS, then 1X briefly in dH₂O, air-dried and mounted using aqueous mounting medium appropriate for immunofluorescence (Gel/Mount, Biomedica). 20

25

The traditional approach to enhance immunogenicity by cross linking to KLH is not effective. Several different approaches were used for the production of single chain antibody fragments from 38c13 cells (scFv38) in *E.coli*. Yield of scFv38 differed significantly depending on the method used. Production of scFv38 through a 30 secretory path using a PelB leader sequence as a native protein was least efficient. The problem was solved when scFv38 was produced as insoluble "inclusion" bodies, which yielded about 2-8 mg of refolded scFv per liter of the batch culture with greater than

90% purity. Folding properties of the produced scFv38 were monitored by either (i) inhibition assay with native Id38; or (ii) modified ELISA assay where scFv38 was captured through an anti-c-myc tag and detected with the biotinylated monoclonal anti-Id38 antibody (anti-Id38 mAb does not recognize linear or incorrectly folded epitope).

5 These experiments demonstrated that scFv38, but not irrelevant scFv20A, specifically binds to anti-Id38c mAb and inhibits binding of the native Id38c to anti-Id38c mAb, 50% binding inhibition by 10-15 fold excess of scFv38. In addition, positive sera from Id38c-KLH immunized mice specifically recognized purified scFv38. These data indicate that purified scFv38 is folded correctly and imitates the idiotype of the native 10 antibody (Id38c) of B cell lymphoma 38c13.

Immunization experiments showed that scFv38, similarly to the native Id38c IgM, is a poor immunogen. Attempts were made to convert scFv38 into a potent immunogen by chemical cross linking with KLH, in analogy to the native Id38c.

15 However, in contrast to Id38-KLH, i.p. immunizations of syngeneic mice with 100 µg of scFv38-KLH did not elicit any anti-Id38c specific antibody response. This inability to induce anti-Id38 response correlates with the loss of ability to affect binding of anti-Id38 mAb (SIC5) to Id38c by samples containing scFv38-KLH, while a control sample of an equimolar mixture of non-cross linked scFv38 and KLH (scFv38+KLH) inhibited 20 anti-Id38/Id38c binding similarly to pure scFv38. These data indicate that a fragile Id conformation of scFv38 was removed by KLH cross linking and that this traditional approach is not applicable for the enhancement of immunogenicity of scFv38.

Design and Production of Chemokine Fused scFv38. Murine IP10 was 25 subcloned from LPS induced monocyte cell line ANA-1 by RT/PCR using specific primers as described herein and inserted in frame in front of the scFv38 DNA sequence. The resulting fusion gene was designated as IP10FBscFv38MH. Similarly MCP-3 fused scFv38 was constructed and designated as MCP3FBscFv38MH. In order to evaluate input of the immunoglobulin V chain specific orientation, two variants of 30 fusion chemokine-scFv genes were designed, one containing a V_H - V_L and one containing a V_L - V_H sequence, respectively designated as scFv38MH and scFv38(INV)MH.

All fusion proteins used in these experiments were purified from inclusion bodies of *E.coli*, solubilized and refolded as described herein. A spacer sequence, as described herein, was introduced into the chemokine fusion proteins and correct folding was tested for each recombinant protein. These tests demonstrated that both IP-10 and 5 MCP-3 fused scFv38 recombinant proteins folded correctly, thereby imitating the structure of native idiotype of 38c13 lymphoma Ig.

IP10- and MCP3-scFv38 fusion proteins retain functional properties of chemokines. The ability of the fusion proteins to induce chemotaxis *in vitro* of spleen 10 cells or purified T cells from C3H/HeN was tested. Both chemokine fusion proteins IP10FBscFv38MH and MCP3FBscFv38MH induced chemotaxis of murine lymphocytes in a dose dependent manner, demonstrating a typical bell shape curve, with the maximum activity at 100 µg/ml concentration. Therefore, these data indicate that scFv38 became chemotactic due to the presence of the fused chemokine. A control 15 sample, the viral epitope, but not chemokine, fused to scFv38 (PreS2FBscFv38MH) did not cause any *in vitro* chemotaxis.

The ability of IP10FBscFv38MH and MCP3FBscFv38MH proteins to induce chemotaxis *in vivo* in C3H/HeN mice was also tested. Mice were s.c. injected once 20 with 10 µg of the fusion protein and after 72 hours, the skin around the site of injection was removed and analyzed as described herein. The endotoxin contamination level of samples injected was less than 0.5-1 units. Histologic evaluation of the skin at the site of the injection showed that the dermis and subcutaneous layer contained significant amounts of monocytes and less PMN infiltration in mice injected with 25 IP10FBscFv38MH and MCP3FBscFv38MH. In contrast, the skin from mice injected with control PreS2FBscFv38MH showed no significant cellular infiltration. These data demonstrate that scFv38 is converted into a chemotactic protein by fusion with IP-10 or MCP-3 chemokines and that these proteins are able to induce chemotaxis *in vivo*.

30 Chemokine binding competition experiments were performed on purified murine T cells and spleen cells. Confocal microscopy experiments demonstrated that both chemokines IP-10 and MCP-3 fused with scFv38, but not control viral epitope

DomA fused with scFv38 (DomAFBscFv38), bound to purified murine T cells and spleen cells. The binding was specifically inhibited by incubation with the corresponding native chemokine, IP-10 or MCP-3, respectively. Thus, chemokine fused scFv38 acts as a chemotactic protein via binding to the corresponding chemokine receptor.

Chemokine fusion enables conversion of scFv into a good immunogen. To test the potency of the chemokine fused to scFv38, syngeneic C3H mice were i.p. injected with 100 µg of the purified fusion protein, without any adjuvants. No significant anti-Id38 antibody response was induced by repeated injections of scFv38 alone (up to 200 µg). However, the anti-Id38 antibody response was induced by injection of IP10FBscFv38 and MCP3FBscFv38 into mice. This response was specific to 38c13 lymphoma Id, because only immune sera from groups IP10FBscFv38, MCP3FBscFv38 and Id38-KLH reacted in ELISA with the IgM from 38c13, but not with an isotype matched irrelevant IgM. The positive anti-Id38 response was not detected when mice were immunized with a IP10-scFv38, which had indistinguishable chemotactic activity and an incorrectly folded scFv38.

The single immunization of 50-100 µg of IP10FBscFv38 induced detectable levels of anti-Id38 titers. However, significantly higher amounts of the specific antibody were detected usually after three immunizations. Interestingly, despite comparable levels of Id folding, as detected *in vitro*, IP10FBscFv38 was a much more potent anti-Id38 inducer, than MCP3FBscFv38. Three immunizations with IP10FBscFv38 produced about 15 to 233 µg/ml anti-Id38, while MCP3FBscFv38 produced from 1 to 25 µg/ml. However, these levels of anti-Id38 production were lower than the amount produced after a single i.p. injection of 50 µg Id38-KLH antibody, which was within a range of 400-800 µg/ml.

Immunization with chemokine fused scFv38 can protect against tumor challenge. In the 38c13 model, a tumor challenge dose as low as 100 cells is lethal in 100% of control immunized mice (111). It has been shown that a single i.p. immunization with 25-50 µg of tumor-derived Id conjugated to KLH in syngeneic C3H

mice produced modest resistance against a subsequent minimum lethal dose i.p. tumor challenge 2 weeks later, with no significant differences between different routes of immunization (111).

5 Ten animals per group were immunized with 100 µg of IP10FBscFv38 or IP10FBscFv38(INV) three times at biweekly intervals. Control group animals were injected either with IP-10 fused to the irrelevant lymphoma scFv (IP10FBscFv20A), scFv38 alone, or PBS. The survival rate of the control group of animals immunized with IP10FBscFv20A was indistinguishable from the survival rate of the group that received scFv38 alone or PBS injections, suggesting the lack of any antitumor effects of 10 IP10 immunization (all animals died within 14 days). However, immunization with either variant of scFv fused with IP-10 significantly increased survival of mice (P = 0.0002, respectively, groups 1 and 2 vs. group 3; n = 10 mice per group). Survival data were not different between groups 1 and 2, indicating that linkage in either orientation 15 of variable chains in scFv38 resulted in an equivalent Id38 folding and consequently induced a similar anti-tumor response. A positive control group of animals immunized with native antibody Id38 cross-linked to KLH demonstrated the highest survival with the median at 28 days.

20 In contrast to IP-10 fused to scFv38, mice immunized with MCP3FBscFv38 were not protected reproducibly, although in some experiments, an increase in survival was observed, which correlates with the ability of this protein to induce an anti-Id38 antibody response. The animals immunized with the incorrectly folded scFv38 fused to IP-10, IP10scFv38, could not elicit an anti-Id38 response and demonstrated no 25 protection against tumor challenge. These data indicate that scFv38 is converted into a potent immunogen through fusion with chemokine IP-10 and that it can induce significant tumor protection. The protection depended mostly from the ability to elicit higher titers of anti-Id38 antibody.

30 **Naked DNA vaccination with IP-10 fused scFv38.** In an attempt to improve the potency of the anti-tumor response, expression plasmid vectors were constructed, consisting of the promoter-enhancer sequence from the CMV early gene linked to either

a scFv gene alone or fused with MCP-3 or IP-10 for particle-mediated DNA vaccine delivery. Mice received three biweekly i.d. immunizations, consisting of four shots of 0.5 mg gold particles carrying 1-3 μ g of plasmid DNA each. Mice receiving control plasmids scFv38D, PreS2scFv38D (50 a.a. preS2 region of the middle surface antigen of HBV, a non-chemokine carrier), or scFv20AD (MCP-3 fusion to the A20 scFv) 5 generated no anti-idiotypic antibody. In contrast, immunization with MCP3 or IP-10 fusions elicited high levels of anti-Id38 antibody (mean 909 ± 625 and 752 ± 660 μ g/ml, respectively). Furthermore, these levels of antibody were comparable to those elicited by IgM-KLH (mean 576 ± 104). Groups of ten immunized mice were 10 challenged with tumor two weeks after the final immunization. Significant protective immunity was demonstrated in mice immunized with MCP3scFv38D (40% survival, log rank $P=0.005$ vs. PreS2scFv38D control). The survival of mice receiving either of control plasmids PreS2scFv38D, free scFv38D or MCP-3 fusion to the irrelevant 15 scFv20D was not significantly different from those receiving PBS. Furthermore, the magnitude of protection with MCP3scFv38D exceeded that demonstrated with IgM-KLH ($P<0.03$, chi-square analysis of pooled data). In addition, to determine if the 20 chemokine moiety must be linked to scFv to render its immunogenicity, mice were immunized with a mixture of DNA constructs expressing unlinked scFv38 and MCP3scFv20A in a separate experiment. Neither antibody response, nor survival was observed. Thus, this effect required that the chemokine be physically linked with scFv.

***In vivo* depletion of T-cell subsets.** The MCPscFv38D induced protective immunity mediated by effector CD8 $^{+}$ or CD4 $^{+}$ T cells was also investigated. Two weeks after immunization with MCP3scFv38nDNA, groups of ten mice were randomly 25 assigned to treatment with specific mAb depleting CD8 $^{+}$ or CD4 $^{+}$ T cells, or with normal rat IgG as a control every other day for three doses before challenge. Comparison of treated and untreated mice immunized with MCP3scFv38D revealed a loss of protection for the groups receiving either anti-CD8 mAb (0% vs 40% survival, respectively, log rank $P=0.08$) or anti-CD4 mAb (0% vs 30% survival, respectively). 30 These data indicate that immunization with a naked DNA construct expressing MCP-3 fused to scFv38 elicited efficient anti-Id38 antibody production sufficient to delay tumor growth but complete protection was dependent upon T cells at the effector phase

of the response. Thus, these data indicate that, in addition to inducing a vigorous humoral response, MCP3scFv38D induces effector CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells, which are required for protective anti-tumor immunity elicited by pMCP3scFv38 ($P < 0.004$ by Fisher's exact test, logrank $P = 0.02$, T-cell depleted vs. rat IgG treated).

5

MCP-3 fusion also elicits protective anti-tumor immunity in a second lymphoma model. Comparable results were observed with the MCP3scFv20A fusion protein and plasmid MCP3scFv20AD, which also elicited protective immunity against corresponding A20 lymphoma cells. Of particular importance, the potency of 10 MCP3scFv20A fusions was also superior to that of IgM-KLH in this second lymphoma model (40% survival vs 0%, log rank $P=0.05$). One difference observed between the two models is that JP-10 fusion scFv20a did not produce protective immunity. Thus, the observation that mixing MCP3scFv38 with IP10scFv20A did not produce protection (0% vs 40% survival for MCP3scFv20A, log rank $P=0.03$), provides further evidence 15 that the chemokine must be physically linked to scFv.

In summary, these data demonstrate that fusion of chemokines MCP-3 and IP-10 to a self tumor antigen can convert non-immunogenic scFv into a potent immunogen. Chemokine fusion did not interfere with correct folding of the native 20 idiotype, the resulting chemokine-scFv was fully biologically active (induced *in vitro* and *in vivo* chemotaxis and bound specifically to the corresponding receptors). These data also indicate that the immune response to the chemokine-scFv is mediated through an interaction with the chemokine receptor, as this effect is only seen when chemokine and scFv were physically linked. Immunizations with the truncated IP10TscFv38, 25 which lost its ability to bind to the chemokine receptor and induce T cell chemotaxis *in vitro*, could not elicit efficient anti-Id production (mean $4 \pm 2 \mu\text{g/ml}$). These data also demonstrated significantly better tumor protection when immunization was performed by the gene gun delivery of naked DNA expressing MCP-3-scFv38.

30 The induction of protective anti-tumor immunity required both CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ effector T cells. However, a minimum threshold level of anti-idiotypic antibody was probably also important since the improved survival depended on an efficient anti-Id

antibody response (114,115). No anti-Id38 antibody response or tumor protection is detected in mice immunized with incorrectly folded idiotype fusion protein or nDNA fusion protein constructs expressing incorrectly folded idiotype. Furthermore, the protective anti-tumor immunity elicited by MCP3scFv fusions as either protein or DNA 5 vaccines was superior to that of Id-KLH protein, the formulation currently in clinical testing (116,117), in both tumor models (P<0.03 and P<0.05 by chi-square test for pooled data and MCP3-scFv vs. Id-KLH for 38c13 and A20, respectively). Moreover, this effect does not require use of adjuvants. Finally, both the superior potency of 10 MCP3-scFv fusions relative to Id-KLH protein and its ability to induce a critical effector CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells responses distinguish these fusion proteins from other idiotype proteins and DNA vaccines (118,119).

Production of fusion polypeptides comprising a human chemokine and a human tumor antigen or HIV antigen. To produce the fusion polypeptides of the 15 present invention which comprise a human chemokine region and a human tumor antigen region or HIV antigen region, the following procedures are carried out: Tumor or viral antigen is cloned by PCR or RT/PCR from DNA or RNA of biopsy cells of a patient, using specific primer. The primers are made using standard methods for selecting and synthesizing primer sequences from analysis of known sequences of the 20 genes of interest (e.g., from GenBank, Kabat Ig sequence database and other available genetic databases, as are known in the art). For example, lymphoma or myeloma-specific scFv is cloned by RT/PCR from the nucleic acid from a patient's lymphoma or myeloma biopsy cells or from nucleic acid from hybridoma cells expressing the patient's immunoglobulin. Several sets of primers are used to clone human variable (V) 25 genes based on GenBank and Kabat IG sequence data. As in cloning murine scFv, human tumor V fragments are cloned and sequenced using a family-specific primer or primer mixture for leader and constant region sequences. Next, scFv is constructed using primers based on the sequence of each V gene cloned. These primers can have specific restriction endonuclease sites to facilitate routine cloning, or scFv is made by 30 overlapping PCR, according to methods well known in the art. The vector expressing the fusion polypeptide can contain several unique restriction endonuclease sites (e.g., XhoI, BamHI) between the 3' end of the spacer sequence and the 5' end of the c-myc

and six His tag sequences, or the 5' end of the polyA transcription terminator region (if a SmaI site is used), thus enabling routine cloning of any scFv, tumor antigen or viral antigen.

5 As described herein, nucleic acid encoding the human chemokine-tumor antigen fusion polypeptides of this invention is expressed in yeast (e.g., *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; *Pichia pastoris*, etc.) or in mammalian cell culture according to methods standard in the art. The proteins produced in these systems are affinity purified with anti-c-myc antibodies (e.g., 9E10; M5546, Sigma) or anti-poly-His antibodies (e.g., 10 H1029, Sigma). Alternatively, immobilized metal chelate affinity chromatography (Ni-NTA resin, Qiagen) is used for purification of soluble or refolded fusion polypeptides.

Administration of fusion polypeptides to human subjects. Immunity and suppression of tumor growth in a human subject. To elicit a tumor cell growth-inhibiting response in a human subject, a fusion polypeptide comprising a human chemokine and a tumor antigen which is present in the human subject is administered to the subject subcutaneously in a dose ranging from 1 to 500 µg of the fusion polypeptide once weekly for about eight weeks or once monthly for about six months. Within the first month following the initial immunization, blood samples can be taken from the 20 subject and analyzed to determine the effects of administration of the fusion polypeptide. Particularly, the presence in the subject's serum, of antibodies reactive with the tumor antigen in the fusion protein can be determined by ELISA, Western blotting or radioimmunoprecipitation, or other methods for detecting the formation of antigen/antibody complexes as would be standard practice for one of ordinary skill in 25 the art of immunology. Also, a cellular immune response to the tumor antigen in the fusion polypeptide can be detected by peripheral blood lymphocyte (PBL) proliferation assays, PBL cytotoxicity assays, cytokine measurements, or other methods for detecting delayed type hypersensitivity and cellular immune response, as would be standard practice for one of ordinary skill in the art of immunology. Additionally, the kinetics of 30 tumor growth and inhibition of tumor cell growth can be determined by monitoring the subject's clinical response, through physical examination, tumor measurement, x-ray analysis and biopsy. The exact dosage can be determined for a given subject by

following the teachings as set forth herein, as would be standard practice for one of ordinary skill in the art of vaccine development.

As an example of how the vaccine of this invention can be administered to a 5 patient to treat cancer or to treat or prevent HIV infection (with the additional administration of adjuvants, such as immunostimulatory cytokines, if desired), the following is a complete protocol for a clinical trial describing the administration of Id-KLH and GM-CSF to patients to treat follicular lymphoma. The same study design can be employed for the administration of the chemokine-tumor antigen fusion polypeptide 10 or the chemokine-viral antigen fusion polypeptide of the present invention or nucleic acids encoding the fusion polypeptides of this invention, with appropriate modifications, as would be apparent to one of skill in the art. In particular, studies to test the efficacy of HIV vaccines are well known in the art and the clinical protocol described herein can be readily modified by one of skill in the art as appropriate to test 15 the efficacy of the HIV fusion polypeptide or HIV fusion polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid of this invention according to well known protocols for testing HIV vaccines (126,127).

1.1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

20 The development of a vaccine against human malignancies has been a long-sought goal which has yet to be achieved. Many of the efforts toward this end have been frustrated by the lack of identification of a tumor-specific antigen which would allow tumor cells to be distinguished from normal cells. Conceptually, such an antigen could be used as a vaccine to induce the hosts immune system to reject cells bearing 25 that antigen.

30 Immunoglobulin (Ig) molecules are composed of heavy and light chains, which possess highly specific variable regions at their amino termini. The variable regions of heavy and light chains combine to form the unique antigen recognition site of the Ig protein. These variable regions contain determinants that can themselves be recognized as antigens, or *idiotopes*. B-cell malignancies are composed of clonal proliferations of cells synthesizing a single antibody molecule with unique variable regions in the heavy

and light chains. B-cell lymphomas are neoplasms of mature resting and reactive lymphocytes which generally express synthesized Ig at the cell surface. The idiotypic determinants of the surface Ig of a B-cell lymphoma can thus serve as a tumor-specific marker for the malignant clone.

5

Studies in experimental animals, as well as in man, have demonstrated the utility of the Ig idiotype as a tumor-specific antigen for the study of the biology of B-cell lymphoma *in vitro* and as a target for passive immunotherapy *in vivo* (1,2,3).

Furthermore, active immunization against idiotypic determinants on malignant B cells 10 has been demonstrated to produce resistance to tumor growth in a number of syngeneic experimental tumor models, as well as specific anti-tumor therapy against established tumors (4-13). These results, taken together, provided the rationale for testing autologous tumor-derived idiotypic surface Ig (Id) as a therapeutic "vaccine" against human B-cell lymphoma. Furthermore, preclinical studies in subhuman primates 15 demonstrated that optimal immunization with human lymphoma-derived Id required conjugation of the protein to an immunogenic protein carrier (keyhole limpet hemocyanin; KLH) and emulsification in an adjuvant (14).

Guided by these observations, nine patients with B-cell lymphoma were 20 immunized with autologous Id protein (15). These patients received no anti-tumor therapy during the time of the study. They were either in complete remission or in a state of minimal residual disease following conventional chemotherapy. In addition, three patients with rapidly progressive recurrent lymphoma were enrolled in a separate safety study; all three required reinstitution of chemotherapy shortly after enrollment, 25 did not complete the immunization series, and were not studied further. They received intramuscular injections of 0.5 mg of Id conjugated to KLH at 0, 2, 6, 10 and 14 weeks, followed by two booster injections at 24 and 28 weeks. Patients in the first trial (five patients) received Id-KLH alone for the first three immunizations, then Id-KLH emulsified in a Pluronic polymer-based adjuvant vehicle formulation for all subsequent 30 immunizations. Because no idiotype-specific immune responses were observed prior to the addition of the adjuvant to the program in this first group of patients, patients in the second trial (four patients) received the entire series of immunizations with this

adjuvant. All patients were analyzed for idiotype-specific antibody production and peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) proliferative responses *in vitro* immediately before each immunization and at one to two month intervals following the last immunization. The KLH carrier provided a convenient internal control for 5 immunocompetence of the patients and all patients demonstrated both humoral and PBMC proliferative responses to the KLH protein, with the exception of one patient, who demonstrated only the latter. Seven of the nine patients demonstrated either a humoral (n=2) or a cell-mediated (n=4) anti-idiotypic immunological response, or both (n=1).

10

Anti-idiotypic antibody responses were detected by analysis of pro- and hyperimmune sera in either direct, or competition, ELISA. The immunization with autologous Id protein induced significant titers of anti-idiotypic antibody that either directly bound or inhibited the binding of a murine anti-idiotype monoclonal antibody 15 (anti Id mAb) to Id on the plate. The specificity of the humoral response for the Ig idiotype was demonstrated by the lack of significant binding of hyperimmune serum to a panel of isotype-matched human Ig's of unrelated idiotype, or by the lack of significant inhibition of a panel of heterologous Id-anti-Id systems, respectively. Peak humoral responses were obtained after the fifth immunization and persisted for at least nine 20 months. The anti-idiotypic antibody produced by patient 1 was affinity-purified and shown to contain heterogeneous light chains as well as immunoglobulin G heavy chains. This patient's antibody titer was successfully boosted with a single administration of Id-KLH in adjuvant after a decline of the humoral response after 15 months.

25

Cellular immune responses were measured by the proliferation of PBMC to KLH and to autologous Id separately at concentrations ranging from 1-100 μ g per milliliter of soluble protein in five day *in vitro* cultures. None of the pre-immune PBMC demonstrated any preexisting proliferation to autologous Id above that to culture 30 medium alone. Hyperimmune PBMC from all patients demonstrated strong proliferative responses to the KLH carrier. Of primary interest, significant hyperimmune proliferative responses to Id were detected in five patients. Although

their responses were of lower magnitude than parallel responses to KLH, patients 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9 were classified as responders on the basis of reproducible increases in counts per minute (cpm) ^3H -thymidine incorporation in wells containing Id, compared with medium alone, that were sustained over multiple time points. Patients demonstrating 5 occasional increases in cpm in wells containing Id compared with medium alone were classified as non-responders (patients 1 and 5).

Flow cytometry analysis of cultures demonstrating proliferation to Id revealed a predominance of cells staining positively for CD4 (>95%), suggesting the phenotype of 10 the responding cell subpopulation. These cultures could be successfully expanded for approximately four weeks by stimulation alternatively with interleukin-2 (IL-2) and Id-pulsed autologous irradiated PBMC as antigen-presenting cells. Specificity of the responses for Ig idioype was confirmed by the lack of significant proliferation to an isotype-matched human Ig of unrelated idioype compared with medium alone. Such 15 idioype-specific PBMC proliferative responses were observed only after the addition of the adjuvant to the program and also persisted for at least 9-14 months.

The ability of the idioype-specific humoral response to bind autologous tumor cells was also tested. This was shown by the inhibition of binding of a labeled murine 20 anti-idioype mAb to tumor cells from a pre-treatment lymph-node specimen from patient 8 by hyperimmune, but not by pre-immune, serum from this patient. In addition, affinity purified anti-idiotypic antibodies from the hyperimmune sera of the two other patients who demonstrated idioype specific humoral responses were demonstrated by flow cytometry to bind autologous tumor.

25

All patients were also closely monitored for disease activity with physical examinations and routine laboratory and radiographic studies. Of the two patients with measurable tumor at the initiation of Id immunization, one (patient 1) experienced complete regression of a single 2.5 cm left submandibular lymph node, and the other 30 (patient 4) experienced complete regression of a 4.5 cm cutaneous lymphomatous mass on the right arm. This clinical response in patient 4 correlated with an Id-specific, PBMC proliferative response *in vivo*. Correlating with the duration of their

immunological responses, the clinical responses in both patients have continued at 24 and 10 months, respectively, after completion of the immunization series. Moreover, with a median follow up time of 10 months, the only case of tumor recurrence among those patients who were in remission and completed the immunization series occurred 5 in patient 5, who was one of the two patients who failed to demonstrate an idiotype-specific immunological response.

Toxicity was minimal in all twelve patients. All patients experienced transient local reactions characterized by mild erythema, induration, and discomfort, without skin 10 breakdown, at the injection sites. Splitting the components of the vaccine (Id-KLH and adjuvant) in one patient who had experienced a moderate local reaction and in another patient who had experienced a moderate systemic reaction, characterized by fever, rigors and diffuse arthralgias, established the adjuvant as the component associated with these reactions. Both of these moderate reactions resolved completely after 24-48 15 hours. The only laboratory abnormality associated with Id immunization was a mild elevation (less than twice the normal value) of serum creatine phosphokinase 24 hours after immunization in an occasional case.

These results demonstrate that patients with B-cell lymphoma can be induced to 20 make sustained idiotype-specific immune responses by active immunization with purified autologous tumor-derived surface Ig. They show that autologous Id, made immunogenic by conjugation to KLH, can serve as an immunogen (antigen) to elicit host immunological responses. The induction of low levels of idiotype-specific immunity was demonstrated in the setting of minimal tumor burden following 25 conventional chemotherapy. These results, taken together with the induction of relatively stronger immune responses to the KLH carrier, and exogenous antigen, suggest that chemotherapy-induced immunosuppression is not an obstacle to active immunotherapy administered adjunctively to cytoreductive drug therapy in this manner.

30 This initial study also established the requirement for an immunological adjuvant, as no Id-specific responses were observed prior to the addition of an adjuvant to the program. The objective of further clinical trials using tumor derived Id as a

therapeutic vaccine is to further optimize the immunogenicity of this vaccine. To this end, this study will focus on the use of novel immunological adjuvants which are 1) more potent and 2) more effective in the induction of cell-mediated immune responses, compared with the pluronics polymer-based adjuvant used in the study.

5

The 38C13 B cell tumor is used as a model system to screen promising immunological adjuvants. A number of these have included cytokines and among these, GM-CSF has emerged as a promising adjuvant for idiotypic Ig antigen. In these experiments (10 mice per group), syngeneic mice were immunized with 50 μ g Id-KLH 10 derived from the tumor, either alone or in combination with GM-CSF mixed together with the antigen and administered subcutaneously. Three additional daily doses of GM-CSF were administered s.c. as close to the original site of immunization as possible. Mice immunized with an irrelevant Id-KLH (4C5 IgM) served as negative controls for the vaccine. Two weeks after this single immunization, all mice were challenged with a 15 single preparation of 38C13 tumor cells (5×10^3 cells i.p.) and followed for survival. The results demonstrated that the augmented survival benefit afforded by immunization with relevant Id-KLH alone can be significantly enhanced by the addition of GM-CSF at either the 100 or 10,000 unit dose. The loss of this protective effect at a higher dose of GM-CSF of 50,000 units was also observed. These data suggest that GM-CSF may 20 have a potent adjuvant effect *in vivo* for Id-KLH antigen, especially at relatively low doses.

CURRENT TREATMENT OF FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMAS

The follicular lymphomas are follicular small cleaved cell (FSC) and follicular mixed lymphoma (FM). Stage I and II patients comprise only 10% to 15% of all cases 25 of follicular lymphomas and are best managed with radiation therapy. Eight-five percent of patients with follicular lymphomas present with stage III or IV disease. The optimal management of these patients remains controversial and has generally followed two divergent approaches (16, 17). One is an aggressive approach, which has included 30 radiation therapy, combination chemotherapy, or combined modality therapy and the other is a conservative approach that involves no initial treatment followed by a single-agent chemotherapy or involved-field radiotherapy when required (18; 19). Most forms

of systemic therapy have the capacity to produce high complete response rates. However, they have failed to produce long-term disease-free survival or to prolong overall survival; thus, it has become clear that the vast majority of patients with this disease will relapse and die of their lymphoma, despite its usually indolent course.

5

The NCI study (MB-110, BRMP 8903) begun in 1978, is a prospective randomized study comparing these two distinct approaches to the management of stage III or IV indolent histology lymphoma. Most patients were randomized between no initial therapy or aggressive combined modality therapy with ProMACE/MOPP 10 flexitherapy followed by low dose (2400cGy) total nodal irradiation. Among the 149 patients treated thus far, 125 (84%) were randomized; 62 to watch and wait (W & W) and 63 to aggressive treatment. Among the 62 patients on the watch and wait arm, 29 continue to be observed for periods up to 10+ years. The median time to cross over to aggressive therapy is 23 months.

15

It is apparent that patients in whom therapy is initiated after the development of symptoms have a significantly lower complete response rate to therapy than patients randomized to receive the same therapy at diagnosis (74% vs 40%, $P_2 = 0.0039$). The complete responder (CR) rate of patients randomized to initial aggressive treatment is 20 comparable to those obtained in patients with advanced-stage intermediate grade lymphoma receiving the same treatment. The CR rate in indolent lymphoma does not appear to be significantly higher than what can be achieved with other combination regimens. For patients randomized to watch and wait, median follow-up of CRs is shorter because of the delay in initiating treatment. However, the median duration of 25 remission has not been reached at five years and 57% of patients are projected to be disease-free >8 years and 44% are projected to be in a CR at 12 years. The disease-free survival curves are not significantly different between the two arms. Thus, allowing the patient to reach a greater tumor burden before instituting systemic therapy reduces the likelihood of obtaining a CR, but once achieved, CRs are comparably durable to those 30 obtained from primary aggressive therapy. The lengthening of the remission duration, however, has not resulted in a survival advantage for patients randomized to receive primary aggressive chemotherapy. Furthermore, even though a minority of complete

responders have relapsed, the probability of relapse appears to be continuous over time, and the vast majority of patients are expected to eventually succumb to their disease.

Thus, even immediate aggressive therapy has not resulted in improved survival.

5 Therefore, although patients diagnosed with follicular lymphoma enjoy relatively longer survival times compared with patients with solid tumors, follicular lymphoma remains an incurable disease. Novel experimental therapies designed to improve the durability of the remissions already effectively induced by chemotherapy are justified.

10 1.3 SUMMARY OF TREATMENT PLAN

The goal is to treat patients with follicular lymphomas to complete remission or maximal response with ProMACE chemotherapy. After the completion of chemotherapy, in an effort to reduce the relapse rate (by eradicating microscopic disease 15 resistant to chemotherapy), patients will receive an autologous Id vaccine administered in combination with GM-CSF.

The goal of this study is to evaluate the ability of the Id vaccine to clear the bone marrow of malignant cells detectable by pathologic (morphologic) examination or 20 molecular examination (polymerase chain reaction, PCR) in patients with PCR amplifiable translocations. All patients have serial bone marrow and peripheral blood samples collected to search for clonal abnormalities by PCR. Patients are followed after vaccine therapy and their remission status correlated with clinical vs. molecular determinations of response. There should be three categories of complete responders: 25 those who had a clinical complete response before the vaccine but had an abnormal clone by PCR that cleared after the vaccine; those with a clinical CR before the vaccine who were also PCR negative before the vaccine; and those who achieved a clinical complete response but had PCR positive marrows before and after the vaccine. It is a goal of this study to assess whether "molecular complete responses" can be achieved 30 using the vaccine in patients following chemotherapy.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this trial are to:

- 2.1 To induce cellular and humoral immunity against the unique idiotype expressed on the surface of patients' B-cell lymphomas.
- 5 2.2 To determine the ability of Id immunization to eradicate bcl-2 positive tumor cells from the bone marrow as detected by PCR.
- 2.3 As a secondary objective, to determine the more biologically active of the two GM-CSF doses as an adjuvant, as measured by the endpoints in
- 10 2.1 and 2.2.
- 2.4 To determine the impact of Id immunization on disease free survival of patients achieving a CR with chemotherapy.

3.0 PATIENT SELECTION

15 3.1 Patient Sample

- A. Sample size, approximately 42 patients
- B. Sex distribution: male and female
- C. Age: patients must be \geq 18 years old

3.2 Eligibility Criteria

20 Patient must meet all of the following eligibility criteria:

- A. Tissue diagnosis of: follicular small cleaved cell, or follicular mixed lymphoma with surface IgM, IgG or IgA phenotype with a monoclonal heavy and light chain. Pathology slides must be submitted to the NIH Pathology Department for review.
- 25 B. Stage III or IV lymphoma.
- C. Only previously untreated patients are eligible.
- D. Previous treatment with radiation alone (less than TBI) is permissible.
- E. A single peripheral lymph node of at least 2 cm size accessible for biopsy/harvest.
- 30 F. Karnofsky status \geq 70%.
- G. Life expectancy of $>$ one year.

- H. Serum creatinine \leq 1.5 mg/dl unless felt to be secondary to lymphoma.
- I. Bilirubin \leq 1.5 mg/dl unless felt to be secondary to lymphoma or Gilbert's disease. SGOT/SGPT $<$ 3.5 x upper limit of normal.
- 5 J. Ability to give informed consent. Ability to return to clinic for adequate follow-up for the period that the protocol requires.

3.3 Patient Exclusion Criteria

The presence of any exclusion criteria (listed below) will prohibit entry 10 into study:

- A. Prior total body irradiation.
- B. Presence of antibodies to HIV, hepatitis B surface antigen or other active infectious process.
- C. Pregnancy or lactation. Fertile men and women must plan to use 15 effective contraception. A beta-HCG level will be obtained in women of childbearing potential.
- D. Patients with previous or concomitant malignancy, regardless of site, except curatively treated squamous or basal cell carcinoma of the skin, or effectively treated carcinoma *in situ* of the cervix.
- E. Patient unwilling to give informed consent.
- F. Failure to meet any of the eligibility criteria in Section 3.2.
- G. Any medical or psychiatric condition that in the opinion of the protocol chairman would compromise the patient's ability to tolerate this treatment.
- 20 H. Patient with CNS lymphoma (current or previously treated) will not be eligible.

4.0 CLINICAL EVALUATION

- 4.1 Complete history and physical examination.
- 30 4.2 CBC, diff., platelet count.
- 4.3 Serum chemistry, β_2 -microglobulin.
- 4.4 PT/PTT

- 4.5 Quantitative immunoglobulins, serum protein electrophoresis, immunoelectrophoresis.
- 4.6 HIV antibody, HBsAg.
- 4.7 Urinalysis.
- 5 4.8 Serum β -HCG in women of child-bearing potential.
- 4.9 EKG and MUGA.
- 4.10 5 TT for serum storage.
- 4.11 Leukapheresis to obtain 3×10^9 lymphocytes. These samples will be used for baseline studies of T-cell activation and response to Id.
- 10 4.12 Tumor Biopsy - prior to therapy, all patients must undergo biopsy/harvest of a clinically involved peripheral lymph node to obtain tissue for morphological classification, immunophenotypic characterization, determination of immunoglobulin gene rearrangements, bcl-2 translocation, cytogenetics, and to provide starting material for an Id vaccine. The sample should be at least 2 cm in size. Only patients with tumors that are surface immunoglobulin positive with a monoclonal heavy and light chain will be accepted as study candidates. Use standard lymphoma vaccine biopsy orders. See section 11.1 of protocol. Leftover tumor biopsy samples may be used for basic studies of lymphoma biology *in vitro*. Such future studies may be done without re-consenting the subjects only if the studies involve risks already outlined in the original consent form.
- 20 4.13 CXR - PA and LAT.
- 4.14 CT scan of abdomen and pelvis.
- 25 4.15 Lymphangiogram, unless contraindicated by massive pedal edema, severe chronic lung disease, ethiodal sensitivity (Note: sensitivity to other iodine compounds, e.g., renograffin, are relative, but not absolute contraindications).
- 4.16 Other tests (CT chest, ultrasound, liver scan, bone scan, upper and lower GI series, IVP, MRI) should be performed as needed to evaluate all disease sites adequately.
- 30 4.17 Examination of pleural fluid or ascites when present.

4.18 Bilateral bone marrow aspirates and biopsies - In addition to the normal aspirate and biopsy, 5 cc of marrow will be aspirated from each side into 0.5 ml of PFH for PCR analysis. The procedure should be performed in the usual manner with a biopsy performed first. Then a small volume (0.5-1 cc) can be aspirated for the smear and clot tube. A separate Rosenthal needle with bevel should be used for the aspirate. The 5 cc sample for PCR can be obtained from the same site as the initial aspirate.

5 4.19 CT scan of the head and lumbar puncture with CSF analysis if clinically indicated.

10

5.0 PATIENT REGISTRATION

15 5.1 Patients will be registered prior to the initiation of therapy at which time eligibility criteria will be reviewed. Stratification and randomization are described in detail in Section 15.0 Statistical considerations.

20

6.0 STUDY DESIGN (SEE SCHEMA)

25

6.1 ProMACE

	<u>Day 0</u>	<u>Day 7</u>	<u>Day 28</u>
--	--------------	--------------	---------------

	Cyclophosphamide 650 mg/m ² IV	Cyclophosphamide 650 mg/m ² IV	Next cycle begins
--	--	--	-------------------

30

	Doxorubicin 25 mg/m ² IV	Doxorubicin 25 mg/m ² IV
--	--	--

	Etoposide VP-1 6 120 mg/m ² IV	Etoposide BP-1 6 120 mg/m ² IV
--	--	--

35

	Prednisone 60 mg/m ² po qd x 14 (days 0 to 13) Bactrim one double strength tablet po BID throughout therapy
--	---

6.1.1 All patients will be treated until a complete remission is obtained and two additional cycles of chemotherapy have been given, or until disease has been stable for two cycles of chemotherapy, or progressive disease develops. A minimum of six cycles will be given to each complete

responder before therapy is discontinued. Patients with more than 90% PR or a full CR will be continued on the vaccination part of the protocol. Patients with less than 90% PR or progressive disease will be taken off of the study.

5

6.2 Postinduction Therapy - Three to six months (or whenever a customized GMP vaccine is available, up to a maximum period of 12 months) after the completion of chemotherapy, all patients in whom either a complete clinical remission or minimal disease status (\geq 90% partial response) has been achieved will receive a series of five injections of a vaccine consisting of 0.5 mg autologous tumor derived immunoglobulin (Id) conjugated to KLH. The vaccine will be administered together with GM-CSF as an immunological adjuvant. Both the vaccine and GM-CSF will be administered subcutaneously according to the following schedule:

10

15

20

25

30

Schedule: At 0, 1, 2, 3 and 5 months
Id-KLH (0.5 mg s.c.) day 0
adjuvant (s.c.) days 0-3
Cohort 1: GM-CSF 500 mcg/m²/d s.c. for 4 days
Cohort 2: GM-CSF 100 mcg/m²/d s.c. for 4 days

The sites of injection will be rotated between the upper and lower extremities. Each dose of vaccine or GM-CSF will be split equally between the two upper or lower extremities. All GM-CSF injections will be given in close proximity to the vaccination site, as close to the exact site of injection as possible. If local reactions to GM-CSF are severe, GM-CSF injections may be given elsewhere. Patients will be observed in the clinic for two hours following Id-KLH and/or GM-CSF administration. During the observation period, vital signs will be taken every 15 minutes during the first hour and every 30 minutes during the second hour.

7.0 SUPPORTIVE CARE

7.1 G-CSF 5 mcg/kg/d SC may be used in all patients who are hospitalized for the treatment of febrile neutropenia, regardless of how long the neutropenia persists.

5

8.0 GRADING AND MANAGEMENT OF TOXICITY

8.1 **Chemotherapy:** Dose modification of chemotherapy will be based on the granulocyte count done at the time of drug administration (day 0 or 7 of each cycle). The percentage of drugs administered may be further modified based on toxicity in prior cycles (see below). If the granulocyte count is <1200, and the patient is due for day 0 drugs, delay day 0 for one week until appropriate parameters are met. In general, delays of up to one week are preferable to starting G-CSF. If after a one week delay, appropriate parameters are still not met, then G-CSF may be started as above. Also, in general, delays of up to one week are preferable to dose reductions. Full doses of all drugs should be given on time if blood count suppression is due to bone marrow involvement with disease.

8.1.1 Dose Modification for Hematologic Toxicity

20 IF GRANULOCYTE COUNT IS: THEN DOSE AS
FOLLOWS:

On Day 0

≥ 1200

100% all drugs

≤ 1200

Day 0 Delay

25 For neutrophil nadir < 500 or platelet count < 25,000 on previous cycle, 75% of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and etoposide should be considered. For neutrophil nadir (day 21 counts) > 750 on a previous cycle, dose escalation of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and etoposide by 10-20% should be prescribed.

30

<u>IF PLATELET COUNT IS:</u>	<u>THEN DOSE AS FOLLOWS</u>
> 100,000	100% of all drugs
50 - 99,999	100% Prednisone
	75% Etoposide
5	50% Cyclophosphamide, Doxorubicin
< 50,000	Delay

8.1.2 Dose Modification for Non-hematologic Toxicity

10 8.1.2.1 Assessment of non-hematologic toxicity will be graded according to the CRB/DCS/NCI Common Toxicity Criteria. Chemotherapy will be withheld in patients experiencing grade 2 or greater non-hematologic toxicity until the patient has completely recovered from the toxicity. For nausea/vomiting 2: grade 2, drug therapy should be continued with non-steroid antiemetics.

15

8.1.2.2 Doxorubicin dosage should be adjusted as follows in the presence of the following LFT abnormalities:

	<u>% Dose</u>	<u>Bilirubin</u>	<u>SGOT</u>
20	100	<1.5 mg/dl	< 75 U
	50	1.5-2.9 mg/dl	75-150 U
	25	3.0-5.9 mg/dl	151-300 U
	0	≥6.0 mg/dl	>300 U

8.2 Immunotherapy

25 8.2.1 Id-KLH Vaccine

Based on previous experience with autologous Id-KLH vaccines, little or no toxicity is expected from the Id-KLH component of the vaccine (15). Nevertheless, any local skin reactions will be carefully noted and scored for erythema, induration, pain and disruption of the barrier surface. If any patient has a reaction suggestive of sensitization, the vaccine may be split into its component parts; specifically, the patient will be tested with

30

Id-KLH alone and then GM-CSF alone. Toxicities will be graded according to the CRB/NCI/DCS common toxicity criteria.

8.2.2 GM-CSF

Anticipated toxicities from GM-CSF administration in this dose range are expected to be mild based on previous experience. Potential toxicities include fever, chills, myalgias, arthralgias, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dyspnea, tachycardia, arrhythmias, elevation of liver function tests, elevation of BUN and creatinine. However, local skin reactions, such as erythema and induration, may be observed and will be carefully noted. Attempts will be made to maintain these patients as outpatients. For grade IV fever (not responsive to Indocin or Tylenol), or grade III vomiting (unresponsive to therapy), GM-CSF will be held until toxicity is less than grade II and will be restarted at 50% of the original dose level for the rest of that weekly injection cycle and for subsequent cycles. For neurologic toxicity that affects daily function (unable to carry on simple routine duties, or grade II in the toxicity grading scale), hold treatment until symptoms resolve, then reduce GM-CSF by 50%. If symptoms persist, the adjuvant should be removed for subsequent immunizations. Patients with grade III neurotoxicity will be removed from the study.

For well-documented evidence of cardiac toxicity (i.e., grade III, including evidence of ischemia or ventricular arrhythmia, but not supraventricular tachycardia or atrial fibrillation controlled by digoxin or calcium channel blocking agents), the adjuvant will be removed for subsequent immunizations.

Asymptomatic elevations in serum bilirubin and creatinine (not resulting in hyperkalemia) will be tolerated. For SGOT or SGPT $>10 \times$ normal, GM-CSF will be held until values return to $<5 \times$ normal, then resumed at 50% of the GM-CSF dose for all remaining doses.

8.2.3 Fever and chills associated with vaccine administration and/or GM-CSF will be treated with TYLENOL and/or DEMEROL.

The use of non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs and/or steroids

should be avoided. Should non-steroidals or steroids be required for unrelated medical conditions for a course exceeding 2 weeks, the patient will be taken off of the study.

5 9.0 ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS

9.1 All toxicities and adverse events will be recorded on the study flow sheet and appropriately graded as to severity and cause. Toxicities that are related to the underlying disease should be clearly differentiated from drug toxicities.

10 9.2 Adverse drug reactions related to chemotherapy will be submitted based on guidelines for commercial drugs.

9.3 Reports of adverse reactions to Id-KLH and GM-CSF will be made using the Division of Cancer Treatment Common Toxicity Criteria for reference according to the guidelines published by the DCT, NCI. These guidelines can be summarized as follows:

15 A. Report by telephone to IDB within 24 hours (301) 230-2330

1. All life-threatening events (grade 4, except for grade 4 myelosuppression) which may be due to administration of the investigational drug(s),
- 20 2. All fatal events (grade 5),
3. All first occurrences of any previously unknown toxicity (regardless of grade).

B. A written report should follow within 10 working days.

C. All adverse drug reactions will also be reported in writing to the NCI Institutional Review Board within 10 working days.

25 D. All adverse drug reactions will also be reported to the FDA in accordance with Federal regulations.

E. Data will be submitted at least every two weeks.

30 10. STUDY PARAMETERS

10.1 During Chemotherapy

10.1.1 Weekly: CBC, diff. platelets; except day 14, i.e. CBC on day 0, 7, 21, and 28.

10.1.2 Beginning of each cycle: Chem 20, CXR, LAG follow-up (KUB), CT scans (only after 4 cycles, then every 2 cycles).

5 10.1.3 Bilateral bone marrow aspirate and biopsy after four cycles and every additional two cycles thereafter. Include 5 cc of aspirate in PFH from each side for PCR analysis.

10.2 At Maximal Response to Chemotherapy

10.2.1 If residual disease is obvious, record measurements and perform bone marrows as above.

10.2.2 For complete responders, complete restaging should be performed. This should include all studies that were positive at initial staging evaluation with the exception of repeat thoracotomy or laparotomy. Bilateral bone marrows should be performed as above.

15 10.3 During Vaccine Therapy

10.3.1 If residual disease is obvious, record measurements and perform bone marrows as above.

10.3.2 PT-PTT day 0

20 10.3.3 UA, β_2 microglobulin day 0 of each immunization.

10.3.4 Leukapheresis is performed on the day of initiation of vaccine therapy (prior to the first cycle only) to obtain pre-vaccine lymphocytes for storage. Five tiger top tubes are drawn at this time to obtain serum for storage.

25 10.3.5 Two tiger top tubes and peripheral blood (60 cc in PFH) are collected on day 0 of each monthly cycle, for preparation of serum and lymphocytes, respectively.

10.3.6 Skin Biopsy is obtained near a planned immunization site on day 0 prior to the first cycle (baseline sample) and again on day 1, 2, or 3 of cycle 3 at an active site of erythema and/or induration as close to the original biopsy site as possible.

30

10.3.7 DTH - Delayed type hypersensitivity test (DTH) to autologous idioype protein is performed during cycle 4 and again following completion of the immunization regimen, i.e., during or after cycle 5. The DTH-test is performed by intradermal injection of 5 0.5 mg of idioype protein in 0.1- 0.2 ml of NS. To ascertain the specificity of a positive reaction, 0.5 mg of a heterologous isotype matched Id-protein (from another patient on the same study) in the same volume will be used as a negative control.

10 The control idiotypes used on these two occasions will be from two different patients, also in the study, in order to minimize the possibility of eliciting an immunologic response against a particular irrelevant idioype.

15 A skin biopsy will also be obtained at the site of the intradermal injection of idioype protein and at the control site, one to three days, after the intradermal injections.

10.3.8 Fine needle aspiration or core biopsy (with or without CT guidance) of any enlarged lymph node draining the vaccination sites is performed to obtain lymphocytes for *in vitro* assays.

10.4 At Discontinuation of Vaccine

20 10.4.1 Restaging as described for Chemotherapy in Section 10.2.

10.4.2 Bilateral bone marrow aspirates and biopsies at completion of therapy and every six months for two years after completing therapy and yearly thereafter.

25 10.4.3 10 cc of serum for storage and 60 cc of peripheral blood in PFH is collected at completion of therapy and every three months for a year.

11.0 SPECIMEN PROCESSING AND IMMUNOLOGICAL ASSAYS

11.1 Lymph Node Harvest/Biopsy

30 Each lymph node biopsy will be divided as follows: (a) one-third of the specimen will be sent in saline to the Hematopathology Section, Laboratory of Pathology, NIH. Biopsies are processed for routine histopathology and for

immunophenotypic characterization, particularly with respect to monotypic heavy and light chain expression; and (b) two-thirds of the specimen is sent in sterile saline in a sterile container to Clinical Immunology Services, NCI FCRDC, where it is processed into a single-cell suspension and cryopreserved.

5

11.2 Blood and Bone Marrow Samples

All peripheral blood and bone marrow aspirate samples are sent in an expedited manner to Clinical Immunology Services, NCI-FCRDC. Tiger top tubes are spun down and serum divided into 1 ml aliquots for frozen storage. Peripheral 10 blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) are isolated prior to freezing by Ficoll-hypaque centrifugation using standard protocols.

10

11.3 Assay for Serum Antibody

In a direct enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), preimmune and 15 hyperimmune serum samples from each patient are diluted over wells of a microtiter plate that are coated with either autologous immunoglobulin idiotype or a panel of isotype-matched human tumor immunoglobulins of unrelated idiotype. Bound antibody is detected with horseradish peroxidase-goat antihuman light- chain antibodies directed against the light chain not present in 20 the immunoglobulin idiotype (Caltag Laboratories, South San Francisco).

20

11.4 Assay for Idiotype-Specific Proliferative Response

Whenever feasible, fresh PBMC, isolated above, are used on the same day they are obtained. Stored frozen PBMC are available as a back-up. PBMC are 25 washed and plated at a concentration of 4×10^5 cells per well in Iscove's modified Dulbecco's medium (IMDM) with 1 percent human AB7 serum (IMDM-1 percent AB). KLH, autologous immunoglobulin idiotype, or a panel of isotype matched immunoglobulins of irrelevant idiotypes at concentrations of 0 to 100 μ g per milliliter in IMDM-1 percent AB preparation are added in triplicate. After the cells are incubated for three days at 37°C in an atmosphere 30 containing 5 percent carbon dioxide, they are transferred to a preparation of IMDM and 5 percent fetal-calf serum containing recombinant interleukin-2 (30

U per milliliter). The plates are incubated for two days and pulsed for 16 to 20 hours with 3 H-labeled thymidine (1 μ Ci per well). Data are expressed as mean (\pm SEM) counts per minute of [3 H]thymidine incorporation.

Initial five-day cultures of PBMCs established as described above are expanded 5 in IMDM-5 percent fetal-calf serum containing interleukin-2 (30 U per milliliter). Harvested cells are replaced in IMDM-1 percent AB containing autologous immunoglobulin idiotype and fresh irradiated (5000 R) autologous PBMCs (4×10^5 cells per well) as antigen-presenting cells for five days, before pulsing with 3 [H]thymidine.

10

11.5 Cytotoxicity Assays

The potential cytotoxicity of PBMC cultured with Id as above, or with irradiated 15 fresh cryopreserved tumor cells, is assayed against either autologous lymphoblastoid cell lines (LBL) pulsed with Id or fresh cryopreserved tumor targets. Autologous LBL pulsed with soluble antigen have been used successfully as targets to detect gp 160-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (20). Historically, the inability to establish long-term cultures of follicular lymphoma has hindered their availability as targets. However, two recent reports have 20 described the use of fresh cryopreserved lymphoma cell targets, with levels of spontaneous incorporated radioisotope release in the acceptable range of < 35% (21-22). Standard four hour 51 Cr release, as well as 18-24 hour 111 In release assays are used.

Autologous LBL are prepared from pre-immune PBMC by the AIDS Monitoring Laboratory, NCI-FDRDC, using published methods.

25

11.6 Monitoring of T-cell Receptor (TCR) Status

Pre-chemotherapy and pre- and postimmunization serum samples are assayed 30 for TCR status by Western blot assay. Approximately 7×10^6 purified T-cells from PBMC are lysed for 5 minutes at 4°C in lysis buffer (25mM Tris, pH 7.4 [Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, MO], 300 mM NaCl, 0.05% Triton X-100, 1 mM Na orthovanadate, 10 μ g/ml aprotinin, 10 μ g/ml leupeptin, 10 mM nitrophenol-guanidine benzoate [NPGB] and 5 mM EDTA). The lysates are

centrifuged at 12,000 rpm at 4 °C for 5 minutes and supernatant is removed with a micropipettor, making sure the nuclear pellet is not disturbed. A sample of the supernatant is then used to quantitate protein using the BCA protein assay (Pierce, Rockford, IL). The rest of the lysate is boiled with 3X reducing sample buffer for 5 minutes and placed on ice before its use in Western blot.

5

10

15

20

25

30

Varying concentrations of cellular lysate ranging between 1 and 30 μ g are electrophoresed in 14% Tris-glycine gels (Novex Experimental Technology, CA) under reducing conditions and then transferred to Imobilon-p PVDF transfer membranes (Millipore Co., Bedford, MA). The membranes are incubated with a 5% solution of non-fat dried milk for one hour and then blotted for one hour at room temperature with anti-TCR ζ anti-serum (Onco-Zeta 1, OncoTherapeutics, Cranbury, NJ) at a 1:2000 dilution. The membranes are washed with TBS-T buffer [1 M Tris base, 5M NaCl, 0.1 % Tween 20 (pH 7.5)] and incubated with anti-rabbit or anti-mouse Ig horseradish peroxidase (Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK). After washing with TBS-T, the membranes are developed with the chemiluminescence kit ECL (Amersham, UK) for 1 -5 minutes. X-OMAT AR film (Kodak Co., Rochester, NY) is used to detect the chemiluminescence.

11.7 PCR Amplification of Rearranged bcl-2

Nested oligonucleotide amplification is performed at the MBR or mcr of the bcl-2/Ig_H hybrid gene using previously published methods (23). Briefly, samples containing 1 μ g of genomic DNA are initially amplified for 25 cycles in a final volume of 50 μ g containing 50 mmol/L KCl, 10 mmol/L Tris HCL, 2.25 mmol/L MgCl₂, 200 mmol/L oligonucleotide primers, 200 mmol/L each of dGTP, dCTP, dTTP and dATP, and 1.5 U Taq polymerase(Cetus, Emeryville,CA). Reamplification of an aliquot of product is performed for 30 cycles in a final volume of 50 μ l using identical conditions to the original amplification, with oligonucleotide primers internal to the original primers. Aliquots of the final product are analyzed by gel electrophoresis in 4% agarose gels containing ethidium bromide and visualized under UV light. DNA is

Southern blotted onto Zeta-probe blotting membrane (BioRad. Richmond, CA) and bcl-2-specific DNA is detected by hybridization with oligonucleotide probes radiolabeled with ^{32}P (ATP) using T4 polynucleotide kinase.

5 12.0 REMOVAL OF PATIENTS FROM PROTOCOL THERAPY

Patients will be removed from protocol for any of the following reasons:

- 12.1 Unacceptable toxicity (as defined in Section 8.0).
- 12.2 The patient declines further therapy.
- 12.3 The patient experiences progressive lymphoma.
- 10 12.4 It is deemed in the best interest of the patient. In this instance,
 - 12.4.1 The Principal Investigator should be notified.
 - 12.4.2 The reasons for withdrawal should be noted in the flow sheet.

15 13.0 RESPONSE CRITERIA

Patients will be reevaluated for tumor response after every two cycles of chemotherapy using the following criteria:

- 13.1 Complete Response - disappearance of all clinical and laboratory (excluding PCR) signs and symptoms of active disease for a minimum of 20 one month.
- 13.2 Partial Response - a 50% or greater reduction in the size of the lesions as defined by the sum of the products of the longest perpendicular diameters of all measured lesions lasting for a minimum of one month. No lesions may increase in size and no new lesions may appear.
- 25 13.3 Minimal Residual Response - a $\geq 90\%$ partial response. For most patients in this category, this will mean $\leq 10\%$ residual bone marrow involvement by lymphoma.
- 13.4 Progressive Disease - an increase of 25% or more in the sum of the products of the longest perpendicular diameters of all measured indicator lesions compared to the smallest previous measurement or the appearance of a new lesion.

14.0 DRUG FORMULATION AND TOXICITY DATA

14.1 Cyclophosphamide (CTX. Cytoxan)-NSC #26271

14.1.1 Source and Pharmacology - CTX is an alkylating agent, related to nitrogen mustard, which is biochemically inert until it is metabolized to its active components by the liver phosphoramidases. It is non-phase-specific. The drug is excreted exclusively by the kidney after parenteral administration.

5

14.1.2 Formulation and Stability - CTX is supplied as a 100, 200, 500, 1000 mg and a 2 gram lyophilized powder with 75 mg mannitol per 100 mg (anhydrous) cyclophosphamide. The vials are stored at room temperature (59-86°F) and reconstituted with sterile water for injection to yield a final concentration of 20 mg/ml as described in the package insert. Reconstituted cyclophosphamide is stable for at least 6 days under refrigeration and for 24 hours at room temperature. Reconstituted drug and diluted solutions should be stored under refrigeration.

15

14.1.3 Supplier - Commercially available.

20

14.1.4 Route of Administration - The cyclophosphamide used in this regimen is given IV over 30 minutes and is diluted in 100 cc of either D₅W or NSS.

25

14.1.5 Toxicity - Toxicities described with cyclophosphamide include nausea, vomiting, myelosuppression, gonadal failure in both males and females, alopecia, interstitial pneumonitis, pulmonary fibrosis, hemorrhagic cystitis, cardiac events (cardiomyopathy), syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH) and rarely, anaphylaxis.

30

14.2 Prednisone (Deltasone. Meticorten, Liquid Pred) NSC#10023

14.2.1 Source and Pharmacology - Prednisone is the synthetic congener of hydrocortisone, the natural adrenal hormone. It binds with steroid receptors on the nuclear membrane, blocks mitosis, and inhibits protein synthesis. It kills primarily during the S-phase of

the cell cycle. It is catabolized in the liver and excreted in the urine. Peak blood levels occur within two hours after oral intake. Plasma half-life is 3-6 hours. (Biologic half-life is 12-30 hours.)

5	Cortisone	25	
	Hydrocortisone	20	Equivalent
	Prednisone	5	strength in mg
	Decadron	0.75	

14.2.2 Formulation and Stability - Available in 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20 and 50 mg tablets; 5 mg/5 ml liquid.

10 14.2.3 Supplier - Prednisone is commercially available.

14.2.4 Route of Administration - PO; NOTE: May cause GI upset; take with meals or snacks. Take in the morning prior to 9 a.m.

15 14.2.5 Toxicity - Toxicities described with prednisone include fluid and electrolyte changes, edema, hypertension, hyperglycemia, gastritis, osteoporosis, myopathy, behavioral and mood changes, poor wound healing, and Cushing's syndrome (moon face, buffalo hump, central obesity, acne, hirsutism and striae).

14.3 VP-16 (Etoposide.VePesid) NSC#141540

20 14.3.1 Source and Pharmacology - VP-16 is a semisynthetic derivative of podophyllotoxin which inhibits topoisomerase II and functions as mitotic inhibitor, but does not bind microtubules. Its main effect appears to be in the S and G₂-phase of the cell cycle. The mean terminal half-life is 11.5 hours, with a range of 3 to 15 hours. It is primarily excreted in the urine.

25 14.3.2 Formulation and Stability - VP-16 is supplied in vials containing either 100 or 500 mg of etoposide (20 mg/ml) in a polyethylene vehicle. VP-16 is diluted in either 500 cc of 5% dextrose or 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection. Diluted solutions (concentrations of 0.2, 0.4 mg/ml and 1 mg/ml) are stable for 96, 48 hours and 2 hours, respectively at room temperature under normal room

fluorescent light in both glass and plastic containers. Do not refrigerate etoposide-containing solutions.

14.3.3 Supplier - VP-16 is commercially available.

5

14.3.4 Route of Administration - Etoposide is administered as an IV infusion over 60 minutes.

10

14.3.5 Toxicity - Toxicities described with etoposide administration include myelosuppression (neutropenia), nausea, vomiting, mucositis, allergic reactions characterized by anaphylactic symptoms and hypotension and alopecia.

20

14.4 Doxorubicin (Adriamycin) NSC #123127

15

14.4.1 Source and Pharmacology - Doxorubicin is an anthracycline antibiotic isolated from cultures of *Streptomyces peucetius*. It binds to DNA and inhibits nucleic acid synthesis, with its major lethal effect occurring during the S-phase of the cell cycle. Since it is primarily excreted by the liver, any liver impairment may enhance toxicity. Some of the drug has a very short α T $\frac{1}{2}$ of < 20 minutes and a β $\frac{1}{2}$ of 17 hours. Animal studies indicate cytotoxic levels persist in tissue for as long as 24 hours. Biliary excretion also is a source of elimination for Doxorubicin; therefore, patients with

25

hyperbilirubinemia/cholestasis caused by something other than lymphoma should have dosage modification.

30

14.4.2 Formulation and stability - Doxorubicin is available as a freeze-dried powder in 10, 50 and 150 mg vials. The drug is stored at room temperature, protected from light, and is reconstituted with sodium chloride 0.9% (NSS) to yield a final concentration of 5 mg/ml. The reconstituted solution is stable for

7 days at room temperature (15-30°C) or if stored under refrigeration (2-8°C).

14.4.3 Supplier - Doxorubicin is commercially available.

14.4.4 Route of Administration - Doxorubicin is given as a slow IV injection over 5-7 minutes through an established line with a free flowing IV.

5 Special precautions: Avoid extravasation and local contact with skin or conjunctiva.

10 14.4.5 Toxicity - Toxicities described with doxorubicin administration includemyelosuppression, nausea, vomiting, mucositis, stomatitis, alopecia. diarrhea, facial flushing, dose-related congestive cardiomyopathy, arrhythmias, vein streaking (hypersensitivity reaction), radiation-recall dermatitis, local cellulitis, vesication and tissue necrosis upon extravasation (SQ 15 and dermal necrosis).

14.5 ID-KLH Vaccine

20 14.5.1 Source - Idiotype protein from the individual B cell lymphomas is obtained from tissue culture, purified, and covalently coupled to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) as previously described. Each batch is produced according to Good Manufacturing Practices standards and tested for sterility, endotoxin contamination, and general safety prior to its use in any patient. The preparation and quality control/quality assurance testing of the Id-KLH conjugate is performed by TSI 25 Washington under CRB contract. The IND for the Id-KLH vaccine will be held by the Drug Regulatory Affairs Section, CTEP.

30 14.5.2 How supplied - Formulated product for subcutaneous administration contains 0.5 mg of Id and KLH each per ml of normal saline. Id-KLH is supplied as a 1 ml vial.

14.5.3 Storage - Prior to administration, Id-KLH is stored at - 20°C.

14.5.4 Administration - After thawing and gentle agitation, the vial contents are drawn up using an 18-gauge needle on a syringe.

5 After the entire contents have been drawn up, the 18-gauge needle is replaced by a 25-gauge needle for injection. This procedure is important to ensure that all particulates (normal components of this vaccine) are obtained from the vial.

10 14.5.5 Toxicity - Toxicities described with Id-KLH vaccine administration include local site reactions (erythema, induration, swelling and tenderness), fever, chills, rash, myalgias and arthralgias. Mild elevations in creatinine phosphokinase (CPK) have been observed.

15 14.6 GM-CSF (Sargramostim: NSC #613795; BB-IND 2632

14.6.1 Source and Pharmacology - The GM-CSF used in this study is glycosylated, recombinant human GM-CSF. This GM-CSF is an altered form of the native molecule; the position 23 arginine has been replaced with a leucine to facilitate expression 20 of the protein in yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*).

14.6.2 Formulation and Stability - The GM-CSF is formulated as a white lyophilized cake and is provided in vials containing 500 µg of the GM-CSF protein as well as 10.0 mg of sucrose, 40.0 mg of mannitol, and 1.2 mg of Tris (Trimethamine).

25 To prepare a vial of GM-CSF for direct subcutaneous use, aseptically inject 1.0 ml of Sterile Water for Injection, USP, into the vial to dissolve the lyophilized cake. The diluent should be directed against the side of the vial to avoid excess foaming. Avoid vigorous agitation of the vial; do not shake. This yields a solution containing 500 µg/ml. The unreconstituted material should be kept refrigerated at 2-8°C and is stable for at least 30 eighteen months. Once reconstituted, the solution is stable for at least 24 hours

at 2-8°C or at 18-25°C. Because the product does not contain a preservative, vials should be treated as unit-dose containers; reconstituted solution should be held at 2-8°C and discarded after no more than six hours. Do not freeze GM-CSF.

5 14.6.3 Supplier. Manufactured by Immunex.

10 14.6.4 Route of Administration - The appropriate total dose is withdrawn into and administered from a plastic tuberculin syringe. The GM-CSF is injected subcutaneously as close as possible to the Id-KLH injection site. All GM-CSF doses for each patient are administered by the nursing staff in the outpatient unit.

15 14.6.5 Toxicity - Toxicities described in patients receiving GM-CSF include: fever, chills, diaphoresis, myalgias, fatigue, malaise, headache, dizziness, dyspnea, bronchospasm, pleural effusion, anorexia, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, injection site tenderness, urticaria, rash, pruritus, hypersensitivity reaction, bone pain, thromboembolic events, phlebitis, hypotension, peripheral edema, leukocytosis, thrombocytosis or thrombocytopenia, hepatic enzyme abnormalities, and bilirubin elevation. The first administration of GM-CSF has provoked a syndrome of dyspnea and hypotension within two hours after GM-CSF injection in a single patient receiving yeast-derived GM-CSF; this type of reaction has more frequently been observed in patients receiving GM-CSF produced in *E. coli*. One report of a vascular leak-like syndrome occurring after autologous bone marrow transplant in a patient receiving continuous IV infusion of GM-CSF has been recorded.

20

25

30 14.7 Unconjugated Lymphoma Immunoglobulin Idiotype (for intradermal skin testing) NSC# 684151

 14.7.1 Source - The patient-specific purified idiotype protein, previously produced according to GMP standards as described above in 14.5, is vialed as a separate product by TSI Washington Laboratories and will be supplied by CTEP, DCT, NCI. This vialed product is

tested separately for sterility, endotoxin, and mycoplasma, according to IND specifications previously discussed with the FDA.

Each vial of patient-specific unconjugated idiotype will be labeled to include the following information:

5 Purified sterile immunoglobulin idiotype

patient-specific lot

final volume and concentration of product

patient-specific immunoglobulin subtype

storage conditions

10 fill date

patient identification (first name/last initial)

14.7.2 How Supplied - This product is available as a solution containing 0.2-0.3 ml of unconjugated idiotype diluted in sodium chloride 0.9%. The solution is contained inside a sterile vial.

15 The final solution contains 0.5 mg of patient-specific immunoglobulin idiotype protein. Intact vials are stored at -20°C.

14.7.3 Toxicity - The toxicities associated with administration of unconjugated Id protein are anticipated to be identical to those described with the Id-KLH vaccine.

20 The safety issues regarding the injection of heterologous idiotype protein isolated from other patients' B-cell tumors have already been fully addressed in CRB # 9407 (NCI T94-0085; Active immunization of Healthy Sibling Marrow Transplant Donors With Myeloma-derived Idiotype) and are felt to be minimal, because of the highly purified nature of the protein.

25 Briefly, an immune response of any consequence to the isotype matched idiotype used as a negative control during the second skin test is not likely, based on:

30 1. The isotype matched idiotype will only be administered once and is not conjugated to a carrier protein. These minimize

the chance of eliciting a sustained immune response to the protein.

2. Any immune response specifically directed against the idioype (i.e., variable region) on the control idioype protein is not likely to cross-react with host cells and is therefore not likely to be of any consequence.

3. An autoimmune response against constant region or allotype determinants shared between the idioype of the patient's own tumor and that of the control idioype tumor is theoretically possible. However no evidence of such autoimmune responses have been observed either *in vivo* or *in vitro* during the course of immunization of sibling bone marrow transplant donors with purified myeloma protein.

Furthermore, a safety precedent exists for immunizing patients with material derived from tumor cells from other patients. For example, in attempting to develop immune responses against metastatic melanomas, patients were immunized with 1) intact melanoma cells; 2) shed antigens fractionated by detergent treatment and ultracentrifugation; 3) melanoma cells infected with vaccinia virus and melanoma cells freeze thawed and mechanically disrupted, all using a pool of allogeneic melanoma cell lines (24-28).

14.8 Bactrim will be supplied by the Clinical Center.

14.9 Filgrastim (G-CSF)/Neupogen

14.9.1 Source and Pharmacology - The G-CSF to be used in this study is the recombinant methionyl human granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (r-methi-HuG-CSF). G-CSF is a hematopoietic growth factor with effects on both immature bone marrow progenitors and mature myeloid cells. It acts by supporting growth of human bone marrow derived colony forming units and enhancing neutrophil growth and proliferation.

14.9.2 Formulation and Stability - The G-CSF is formulated as a clear, sterile solution and is provided in vials at a final concentration of 300 mcg/ml. The commercial vials are available in 300 and 480 mcg sizes. The intact vials are stored under refrigeration (2-8°C) prior to use and must not be frozen and are stable at this temperature for at least one year.

5

14.9.3 Supplier - Manufactured by Amgen; supplied by the Clinical Center.

10

14.9.4 Route of Administration - The appropriate total dose is withdrawn into and administered from a plastic tuberculin syringe. The G-CSF is injected as a subcutaneous injection. The patient or other care-giver is instructed on proper injection technique.

15

14.9.5 Toxicities - Toxicities described with G-CSF include: transient bone pain (sternal/pelvic) myalgias, fatigue, mild elevations in uric acid, LDH and alkaline phosphate, fluid retention, transient hypotension, local inflammation at injection site, rarely cutaneous vasculitis, rarely pericardial effusion and rare anaphylactic reactions with first dose.

20

15.0 STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Statistical issues to be addressed include identification of significant endpoints, sample size determination, power considerations, stratification, randomization and design.

25

The design of this study is viewed primarily within the framework of a Single Arm Phase II trial. However, as the purpose is also to investigate possible differences between GM-CSF doses as adjuvants, it incorporates design elements characteristic of a Multiple Arm Phase II or a randomized Phase III trial. Statistical methods that are appropriate to both single and double arm designs are described.

30

Patients receive combination chemotherapy to best response followed by Id-

KLH combined with GM-CSF. Several outcome measures (endpoints) are evaluated in order to meet the objectives of this study. They include:

- 1) The clinical complete response rate (in contradistinction to the molecular or PCR response rate) of all patients to ProMACE - a percentage indicated by the disappearance of all clinical and laboratory signs and symptoms of active disease, excluding PCR, for a minimum of one month.
- 2) The Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) response rate (molecular - complete response rate) - the percentage of patients who, having achieved a clinical complete response still remain PCR (+) at the end of chemotherapy, and who then become PCR (-) with the administration of immunotherapy.
- 3) Disease Free Survival Rate - computed by Kaplan-Meier curves and related survival measures.

The PCR response rate is taken as the primary outcome variable of interest to ascertain the following: (1) to determine the ability of Igd immunization to eradicate bcl-2 positive tumor cells from the bone marrow and; (2) to identify the more biologically active of the two doses of GM-CSF. In this endeavor, the plan is to accrue 42 patients. It is estimated that approximately 38 (90%) of these patients will be bcl-2 (+) and thus evaluable for molecular response rate. The other four patients may still be evaluable for a molecular response rate based on Ig gene amplification using allele-specific (CDR3) primers by PCR. From previous experience with ProMACE-based regimens, it is estimated that 32 (85%) of these patients will achieve either a complete response (complete clinical response, CCR) or a partial response in which a >90% partial remission has been obtained (high partial response, HPR). The accuracy of these estimates are of some interest. For the 42 (90%) patients anticipated to be bcl-2 (+), lower and upper 95% confidence intervals are 77% and 96%. For the 38 (85%) patients anticipated to achieve either a complete clinical response or a high partial response, the lower and upper confidence intervals are 70% and 93%.

Patients are stratified on the basis of their ProMACE treatment performance as either a complete clinical responder (CCR) or as a high partial responder (HPR). It is not known exactly what percentage of these 32 patients will be CCRs and what

percentage will be HPR'S. Hence a block size of four (4) is used in the randomization scheme to assure a reasonably balanced allocation to each dose group. Given the patients allocation stratum, he (she) is randomly assigned to one of the adjuvant groups according to the envelope method (29). Specifically, a block of four assignments is 5 placed in four separate envelopes. The block of four is placed in one of the two allocation strata, say CCR. Another block of four is placed in the other allocation strata, say CCR. Another block of four is placed in the other allocation stratum, HPR. When a patient is to be randomized, a call is made to the biostatistician who, after being informed of the patients status as either a CCR or an HPR, randomly draws an envelope 10 from the appropriate stratum to determine the patients dose group assignment. After the four envelopes pertinent to a particular stratum have been exhausted, the next batch of four envelopes is made available for use. This procedure is continued until a total of 32 patients have been assigned to the two dose groups.

15 For example, it is estimated that 50-80 percent of pathological complete responders will fall into the CCR category. If 75% of 32, or 24 patients were to be classified as CCRs, six blocks of four envelopes would be required to randomly assign 12 patients to cohort 1 and 12 patients to cohort 2. A similar procedure would occur concurrently with the 8 patients classified as HPRs. Two blocks of four envelopes 20 would be required to randomly assign 4 patients to cohort 1 and 4 patients to cohort 2. At no time could the number of patients in each dose group differ by more than four.

At the time of data analysis, approximately 16 subjects will comprise each dose group and a test for the difference in PCR response rates between the two groups will be 25 conducted. By hypothesis, neither dose group is predicted to have a higher PCR response rate than the other; hence, a two-tailed test is appropriate. Power calculations show that, with the groups limited to 16 patients, the difference in PCR response rates will have to be large (30, 31). For example, to detect a difference at the $\alpha = 0.05$ level 30 of significance with power $(1-\beta)$ equal to 80%, the response rates must differ by 55%; with power equal to 50%, the response rates must differ by 50%. In the event that no significant difference is detected, the subjects will be pooled and the overall PCR response rate will be assessed. With a total of 32 CCRs and HPRs treated with vaccine,

the width of a two-tailed 95% confidence interval for a response rate of 50% will not exceed 17 percentage points. If the actual response rate is higher or lower than 50%, the confidence interval will be smaller.

5 Disease-free survival distributions are estimated by the Kaplan-Meier (product-limit) method and dose groups are compared using the log rank test. If no dose group differences are detected, the subjects from both groups are pooled and the Kaplan-Meier estimate of the survivorship function and related functions are evaluated. If suggested by the data analysis, parametric distributions (e.g., Weibull, log-normal) are fit as well
10 (32, 33).

15.1 Research ethics: Subjects from [both genders and] all racial/ethnic groups are eligible for this study if they meet the eligibility criteria outlined in Section 2.0. To date, there is not information that suggests that differences in drug metabolism or disease response would be expected in one group compared to another. Efforts are made to extend accrual to a representative population, but in this preliminary study, a balance must be struck between patient safety considerations and limitations on the number of individuals exposed to potentially toxic and/or ineffective treatments on the one
20 hand and the need to explore gender and ethnic aspects of clinical research on the other hand. If differences in outcome that correlate to gender or to ethnic identity are noted, accrual can be expanded or a follow-up study can be written to investigate those differences more fully. Alternatively, substantial scientific data exist demonstrating that there is no significant difference in outcome
25 between genders or various ethnic groups.

16.0 RECORDS TO BE KEPT AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

16.1 Consent form: The original signed informed consent documents will be kept with the patient's other study documentation (e.g., the research
30 chart). A copy of the informed consent document will also be retained by the Data Management Section.

16.2 The Clinical Coordinator, Data Management Section, will ascertain the dates of the IRB approvals before registering the first patient.

Although the present process has been described with reference to specific
5 details of certain embodiments thereof, it is not intended that such details should be regarded as limitations upon the scope of the invention except as and to the extent that they are included in the accompanying claims.

Throughout this application, various publications are referenced. The
10 disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application in order to more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains.

REFERENCES

1. Stevenson GT, Stevenson FK. Antibody to molecularly defined antigen confined to a tumor cell surface. Nature, 1975, 254:714-6.
2. Stevenson GT, Elliott EV, Stevenson FK. Idiotypic determinants on the surface Immunoglobulin of neoplastic lymphocytes: a therapeutic target. Fed Proc, 1977, 36:2268-71.
3. Miller PA, Maloney DG, Wamke R, Levy R. Treatment of B cell lymphoma with monoclonal anti-idiotype antibody. N Engl J Med, 1982, 306;517-22.
4. Sirisinha S, Eisen HN. Autoimmune-like antibodies to the ligand-binding sites of myeloma proteins. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 1971, 68:3130-5.
5. Jorgensen T, Gaudemack G, Hannestad K. Immunization with the light chain and the VL domain of the isologous myeloma protein 315 inhibits growth of mouse plasmacytoma MOPC-315. Scand J Immunol, 1980, 11:29-35.
6. Daley MJ, Gebel HM, Lynch RG. Idiotype-specific transplantation resistance to MOPC-315: Abrogation by post-immunization thymectomy. J Immunol, 1978, 120:1620-4.
7. Bridges SH. Participation of the humoral immune system in the myeloma-specific transplantation resistance. J Immunol, 1978, 121:479-83.
8. Freedman PM, Autry JR, Tokuda S, Williams RC, Jr. Tumor immunity induced by preimmunization with BALB/c mouse myeloma protein. J Natl Cancer Inst. 1976, 56:735-740.

9. Sugai S, Palmer DW, Taial N, Witz IP. Protective and cellular immune responses to idiotypic determinants on cells from a spontaneous lymphoma of NZB/NZWF1 mice. J Exp Med, 1974, 140:1547-58.
10. Stevenson FK, Gordon J. Immunization with idiotypic immunoglobulin protects against development of B lymphocytic leukemia, but emerging tumor cells can evade antibody attack by modulation. J Immunol, 1983, 130:970-973.
11. George AJT, Tutt AL, Stevenson FK. Anti-idiotypic mechanisms involved in the suppression of a mouse B cell lymphoma, BCL. J Immunol, 1987, 138:628-634.
12. Kaminski MS, Kitamura K, Maloney DG, Levy R. Idiotype vaccination against murine B cell lymphoma. Inhibition of tumor immunity by free idiotype protein. J Immunol, 1987, 138:1289-1296.
13. Kwak LW, Campbell MJ, Zelonetz AD, Levy R. Combined syngeneic bone marrow transplantation and immunotherapy of a murine B-cell lymphoma: Active immunization with tumor-derived idiotypic immunoglobulin. Blood, 1990, 76:2411-2417.
14. Campbell MJ, Esserman L, Byars NE, Allison AC, Levy R. Development of a new therapeutic approach to B cell malignancy: the induction of immunity by the host against cell surface receptor on the tumor. Int Rev Immunol, 1989, 4:251-70.
15. Kwak LW, Campbell MJ, Czervwinski DK, Hart S, Miller RA, Levy R. Induction of immune responses in patients with B cell lymphoma against the surface immunoglobulin idiotype expressed by their tumors. N Engl J Med, 1992, 327:1209-1215.
16. Longo DL- Young RC, DeVita VT. What is so good about the "good prognosis" lymphoma? In Williams CG, Whithouse JMA (eds): Recent Advances in Clinical Oncol Edinburgh, Churchill-Livingstone, pp. 223-231, 1982.

17. Portlock CS. "Good risk" non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Approaches to management. Sem Hematol, 1980, 20:25-34.
18. Portlock CS, Rosenberg SA. No initial therapy for stage III and IV non-Hodgkin's lymphomas of favorable histologic types. Ann Intern Med, 1979, 90:10-13.
19. Horning SJ, Rosenberg SA. The natural history of initially untreated low-grade non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. N Engl J Med, 1984, 311:147-51.
20. Orentas RJ, Hildreth JEK, Obah E, Polydefkis M, Smith GE, Clements ML, Siliciano RF. Induction of CD4+ human cytolytic T cells specific for HIV-infected cells by a gp 160 subunit vaccine. Science, 1990, 248:1234-6.
21. Schwartzenruber DJ, Stetter-Stevenson M, Rosenberg SA, Topalian SL. Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes derived from select B-cell lymphomas secrete granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor and tumor necrosis factor- α in response to autologous tumor stimulation. Blood, 1993, 82:1204-11.
22. Schlegal PG, Schmidt-Wolf G, Schmidt-Wolf GH, Kwak LW, Blume KG, Chao NJ. Lymphokine-activated killer cell activity against autologous lymphoma cells following bone marrow transplantation. Cancer Res, 1993, in press.
23. Gribben JG, Freedman AS, Neuberg D, Roy DC, Blake KW, Woo SD, Grossard ML, Rabinow SN, Coral F, Freeman GJ, Ritz J, Nadler LM. Immunologic purging of marrow assessed by PCR before autologous bone marrow transplantation for B-cell lymphoma. N Engl J Med, 1991, 325:1525.
24. Morton DL, et al. Annals New York Academy of Sciences. Polyvalent melanoma vaccine improves survival of patients with metastatic melanoma. 120; 1993.

25. Bystryn JC. Annals New York Academy of Sciences. Immunogenicity and clinical activity of a polyvalent melanoma antigen vaccine prepared from shed antigens. 190;1993.
26. Wallack MK. Annals New York Academy of Sciences. Clinical trials with VMo for melanoma. 178;1993.
27. Hershey P. Annals New York Academy of Sciences. Evaluation of vaccinia viral lysates as therapeutic vaccines in the treatment of melanoma. 167; 1993.
28. Mitchell MS, et al. Annals New York Academy of Sciences. Active specific immunotherapy of melanoma with allogeneic cell lysates. 153;1993.
29. Lesser ML. Design and implementation of clinical trials. In: Statistics in Medical Research - Methods and Issues with Applications in Cancer Research. Ed: Mike V and Stanley KF, New York, Wiley. 1982.
30. Gehan EA, Schneiderman MA: Experimental Design of Clinical Trials, in Holland JF and Frei E, III, eds. Cancer Medicine (2nd ed.). Lea and Febinger, Philadelphia, 531-553,1982.
31. Gail M, Gart JJ: The Determination of Sample Sizes for Use with the Exact Conditional Test in 2 x 2 Comparative Trials. Biometrics, 29, 441-448, 1973.
32. Lee ET: Statistical Methods for Survival Data Analysis, Wiley, New York, 1992.
33. Kalbfleisch JD, Prentice RL: The Statistical Analysis of Failure Time Data, New York, Wiley, 1980.

34. Current protocols in immunology. J.E. Coligan, A.D. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Sgevach and W. Strober, Eds. (J. Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1994), p. 3-4.1.
35. B.A. Ben, et al, J. Immunol. 158, 5927 (1997).
36. Bergmann Y., J. Haimovich, Characterization of a carcinogen-induced murine B lymphocyte cell line of C3H/eb origin. J.Immunol. (1977). 7: 413
37. Kwak et al. 1991. Transfer of specific immunity to B-cell lymphoma with syngeneic bone marrow in mice. *Blood* 78:2768-2772.
38. E- Blasi, et al. Nature 318, 667 (1985).
39. R. Bonecchi, et al. J. Exp.Med. 187,129 (1998).
40. J. Buchner, I. Pastan, U. Binkmann, Anal. Biochem. 205, 263 (1992).
41. E.C. Butcher, Cell 67,1033 (1991).
42. M. J. Campbell, et al, J. Immunol. 139. 2825 (1987).
43. M. J. Campbell, L. Esserman. N.E.Byars, A.C. Alison, R. Levy, Idiotype vaccination against murine B cell lymphoma. Humoral and cellular requirements for the full expression of antitumor immunity. J.Immunol. (1998) 145(3):1029-1036.
44. H.L. Davis et al. Vaccine 15, 849 (1997).
45. D. Diloo et al. Nature Medicine 2, 1090 (1998).

46. R.J. Dyke, H. McBride, A.J. George, T.J. Hamblin, F.K. Stevenson, Cell Immunol 132, 70 (1991).
47. W.J. Fairbrother, N.-J. Skelton, Chemoattractant ligands and their receptors, R. Horuk, Ed. (CRC, Boca Raton, NY, London, Tokyo, 1996), p. 55.
48. A. Haelens, et al. Immunobiology 195, 499 (1996).
49. I. Hakim, S. Levy, R. Levy, J. Immunol 157, 5503 (1996).
50. J.S. Huston, H. Oppermann, inventors, Targeted multifunctional proteins. USA. wo88 09344. (198).
51. K.J. Kim, L.C. Kanellopoulos, R.M. Merwin, D.H. Sachs, R. Asofsky, J. Immunol. 122, 549 (1979).
52. L.W. Kwak et al. N. Engl. J. Med. 327, 1209 (1992).
53. L.W. Kwak, et al. Lancet 345, 1016 (1995).
54. L.W. Kwak, H.A. Young, R.W. Pennington, S.D. Weeks, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93, 10972 (1996).
55. M. Loetscher et al., J. Exp. Med. 184, 963 (1995).
56. P. Loetscher, M. Seitz, L.I. Clark, M. Baggolini, B. Moser, J. Immunol. 156, 322 (1996).
57. A.D. Luster, P. Leder, J. Exp. Med. 178, 1057 (1993).
58. A.D. Luster, N. Eng. J. Med. 338, 436 (1998).

59. B.J. Rollins, Blood 90, 909 (1997).
60. Y. Sato et al. Science 273, 352 (1996).
61. J.M. Schroder, J. Invest. Dermatol. 105,20S (1995).
62. R. Solary et al, J.Biol.Chem. 272, 9617 (1997).
63. M.B. Spellerberg et al., J. Immunol. 159, 1885 (1997).
64. F.K. Stevenson et al., Immunol. Rev. 146, 211 (1996).
65. R.M. Strieter et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270, 27348 (1995).
66. C.J. Talpas, D.A. Walz, L. Lee, Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1078, 208 (1991).
67. Y. Tanaka, D.H. Adams, S. Shaw, Immunol Today 14,111 (1993)
68. G.J. Weiner, H.M. Liu, J.E, Wooldridge, C.E. Dahle, A.M. Krieg, Proc.Nat.Acad. Sci.U.S.A. 94,10833 (1997)
69. C. Winkler, et al, Science 279, 389 (1998).
70. M, Yokoyama, D.F. Hassett, J. Zhang, J.L. Whitten. Vaccine 15, . 553 (1997).
71. Finn et al., 1995. *Immunological Reviews* 145:61-88; "Partially purified tumor antigen vaccines" (section 23.4), In: *Biologic Therapy of Cancer: Principles and Practice*, 2nd ed. Edited by DeVita et al., J.B. Lippincott Co., 1995).
72. Old, L.J. "Cancer immunology: The search for specificity," GHA Clowes Memorial Lecture. *Cancer Res.* 41:361-375, 1981.

73. Livingston, P. In: *Biologic Therapy of Cancer: Principles and Practice*, 2nd ed. Edited by DeVita et al., J.B. Lippincott Co., 1995.

74. Harlow & Lane, *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1988.

75. Baggioni, M., et al., 1994. IL-8 and related chemotactic cytokines- CXC and CC chemokines. *Adv. Immunol.* 55:97-179.

76. Garcia-Zepeda, E.A., et al., 1996. Human monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-4 is a novel chemokine with activities on monocytes, eosinophils and basophils induced in allergic and nonallergic inflammation that signals through the CC chemokine receptors (CCR) -2 and -3. *J. Immunol.* 157:5613-5626.

77. Clark-Lewis et al., 1991. Structure-activity relationship of IL-8 determined using chemically synthesized analogs: critical role of NH₂-terminal residues and evidence for uncoupling neutrophil chemotaxis, exocytosis and receptor binding. *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:128-134.

78. Weber, M., et al., 1996. Deletion of the NH₂-terminal residue converts MCP-1 from an activator of basophil mediator release to an eosinophil chemoattractant. *J. Exp. Med.* 183:681-685.

79. The Oncogene Handbook, T. Curran, E.P. Reddy, and A. Salka (ed.), Elsevier Science Publishers, The Netherlands (1988).

80. Dayhoff et al., in *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure 1978*, Nat'l Biomed. Res. Found., Washington, D.C.

81. Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2d. edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989.

82. Brake et al., "Alpha-factor-directed synthesis and secretion of mature foreign proteins in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*," *PNAS* 82:4642-4646, 1984.
83. U.S. Patent 4,704,362.
84. *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences* (Martin, E.W., ed., latest edition, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA).
85. Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1988).
86. "Immunologic Studies in Humans," *Current Protocols in Immunology*, J. E. Coligan et al., eds. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1991.
87. Yamamoto et al., "Highly sensitive qualitative and quantitative detection of reverse transcriptase activity: optimization, validation and comparative analysis of other detection systems." *J. Virol. Meth.* 61:135-143, 1996.
88. Kageyama, S. et al., "An improved method for the detection of HIV antigen in the blood of carriers," *J. Virol. Meth.* 22:125-131, 1988.
89. Ho, D.D. et al., "Quantitation of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 in the blood of infected persons," *N. Eng. J. Med.* 321:1621-1625, 1988.
90. Piatak, M. et al., "High levels of HIV-1 in plasma during all stages of infection determined by competitive PCR," *Science* 259:1749-1754, 1993.
91. Mulder, J. et al., "Rapid and simple PCR assay for quantitation of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 RNA in plasma: Application to acute retroviral infection," *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 32:292-300, 1994.

92. Amon, R. (Ed.) *Synthetic Vaccines* 1:83-92, CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, Florida, 1987.
93. Willis et al., *Gene* 128:79-83, 1993.
94. Jellis et al., *Gene* 137:63-68, 1993.
95. Barbas et al., PNAS 89:4457-4461, 1992.
96. Pastan et al. "A retrovirus carrying an MDR1 cDNA confers multidrug resistance and polarized expression of P-glycoprotein in MDCK cells." *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 85:4486 (1988).
97. Miller et al. "Redesign of retrovirus packaging cell lines to avoid recombination leading to helper virus production." *Mol. Cell Biol.* 6:2895 (1986).
98. Mitani et al. "Transduction of human bone marrow by adenoviral vector." *Human Gene Therapy* 5:941-948 (1994)).
99. Goodman et al. "Recombinant adeno-associated virus-mediated gene transfer into hematopoietic progenitor cells." *Blood* 84:1492-1500 (1994))
100. Naidini et al. "In vivo gene delivery and stable transduction of nondividing cells by a lentiviral vector." *Science* 272:263-267 (1996))
101. Agrawal et al. "Cell-cycle kinetics and VSV-G pseudotyped retrovirus mediated gene transfer in blood-derived CD34⁺ cells." *Exp. Hematol.* 24:738-747 (1996)).
102. Schwarzenberger et al. "Targeted gene transfer to human hematopoietic progenitor cell lines through the c-kit receptor." *Blood* 87:472-478 (1996)).
103. Fields, et al. (1990) *Virology*, Raven Press, New York).

104. Crystal, R.G. 1997. Phase I study of direct administration of a replication deficient adenovirus vector containing *E. coli* cytosine deaminase gene to metastatic colon carcinoma of the liver in association with the oral administration of the pro-drug 5-fluorocytosine. *Human Gene Therapy* 8:985-1001.
105. Alvarez, R.D. and D.T. Curiel. 1997. A phase I study of recombinant adenovirus vector-mediated delivery of an anti-erbB-2 single chain (sFv) antibody gene from previously treated ovarian and extraovarian cancer patients. *Hum. Gene Ther.* 8:229-242.
106. Bergman, Y. & Haimovich, J. Characterization of a carcinogen-induced murine B lymphocyte cell line of C3H/eB origin. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 7, 413-417, 1977.
107. Kim, K. J., Kanelloupolos-Langevin, C. Merwin, R. M., Sachs, D. H. & Asofsky, R. Establishment and characterization of BALB/c lymphoma lines with B cell properties. *J. Immunol.* 122, 549-554, 1979.
108. Huston, J.S., Levinson, D., Mudgett-Hunter, M., Tai, M.S., Novotny, J., Margolies, M. N., Ridge, R. J., Brucolieri, R. E., Haber, E., Crea R., & Opperman, H. Protein engineering of antibody binding sites: Recovery of specific activity in an anti-digoxin single-chain Fv analogue produced in *Escherichia coli*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85, 5879-5883, 1988.
109. Blasi, E., Matthieson, B. J. & Varesio, L. Selective immortalization of murine macrophages from fresh bone marrow by a *raf/myc* recombinant murine retrovirus. *Nature* 318, 667-670, 1985.
110. Buchner, J., Pastan, I. & Brinkmann, U. A method for increasing the yield of properly folded recombinant fusion proteins: Single-chain immunotoxins from renaturation of bacterial inclusion bodies. *Analytical Biochem.* 205, 263-270, 1992.

111. Kwak, L. W., Young, H. A., Pennington, R. W., & Weeks, S. W. Vaccination with syngeneic, lymphoma-derived immunoglobulin idiotype combined with granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factor primes mice for a protective T-cell response. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93, 10972-10977, 1996.
112. Falk, W., Goodwin, R. H., & Leonard, E. J. A 48-well micro chemotaxis assembly for rapid and accurate measurement of leukocyte migration. *J. Immunol. Methods* 33, 239-247, 1980.
113. Solari, R., Offord, R. E., Remy, S., Aubry, J. P., Wells, T. N. C., Whitehorn, E., Oung, T., & Proudfoot, A. E. I. Receptor-mediated endocytosis of CC-chemokines. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272, 9617-9620, 1997.
114. Feltquate, D. M., Heaney, S., Webster, R. G., & Robinson, H. L. Different T helper cell types and antibody isotypes generated by saline and gene gun DNA immunization. *J. Immunol.* 158, 2278-2284, 1997.
115. Kwak, L. W., Campbell, M. J., Czerwinski, D. K., Hart, S., Miller, R. A., & Levy, R. Induction of immune responses in patients with B-cell lymphoma against the surface-immunoglobulin idiotype expressed by their tumors. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 327, 1209-1215, 1992.
116. Kaminski, M. S., Kitamura, K., Maloney, D. G. & Levy, R. Idiotype vaccination against murine B cell lymphoma, inhibition of tumor immunity by free idiotype protein. *J. Immunol.* 138, 1289-1296, 1987.
117. Stevenson, G. T. & Stevenson, F. K. Antibody to a molecularly-defined antigen confined to a tumor cell surface. *Nature* 254, 714-716, 1975.
118. Xu, L. L., McVicar, D. W., Ben-Baruch, A., Kuhns, D. B., Johnston, J., Oppenheim, J. J. & Wang, J. M. Monocyte chemotactic protein-3 (MCP3) interacts with multiple leukocyte receptors: binding and signaling of MCP3 through shared as

well as unique receptors on monocytes and neutrophils. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 25: 2612-2617, 1995.

119. Gong, J. H., Uguccioni, M., Dewald, B., Bagliolini, M. & Clark-Lewis, I. RANTES and MCP-3 antagonists bind multiple chemokine receptors. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 10521-10527, 1996.

120. Clore et al. 1990.

121. Lodi et al. 1994.

122. Skelton et al. 1995.

123. Fairbrother et al. 1994.

124. Horuk R, 1996.

125. Bergman and Haimovich, 1977. Characterization of a carcinogen-induced murine B lymphocyte cell line of C3H/eB origin. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 7:413-417.

126. Emini et al. 1992. Prevention of HIV-1 infection in chimpanzees by gp120 V3 domain-specific monoclonal antibody. *Nature*, 355:728-730.

127. Yarchoan et al. 1990. The National Cancer Institute Phase I Study of 2',3'-Dideoxyinosine Administration in Adults with AIDS or AIDS-related Complex: Analysis of Activity and Toxicity Profiles. *Reviews of Infectious Diseases*, 12(5):S522-S533.

What is claimed is:

1. A fusion polypeptide comprising human monocyte chemotactic protein-3 and human Muc-1.
2. A fusion polypeptide comprising human interferon-induced protein 10 and human Muc-1.
3. A fusion polypeptide comprising human macrophage-derived chemokine and human Muc-1.
4. A fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and human Muc-1.
5. The fusion polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising a spacer sequence having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11.
6. An isolated nucleic acid encoding the amino acid sequence of any one of claims 1 to 4.
7. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 6.
8. A cell comprising the vector of claim 7.
9. A fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
10. A fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.
11. A fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49.

12. A fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54.
13. An isolated nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide of any one of claims 9 to 12.
14. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 13.
15. A cell comprising the vector of claim 14.
16. A composition comprising the fusion polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 4 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
17. A composition comprising the nucleic acid of claim 6 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
18. The composition of any one of claims 16 or 17, further comprising an adjuvant.
19. The composition of claim 18, wherein the adjuvant is an immunostimulatory cytokine.
20. A composition comprising the fusion polypeptide of any one of claims 9 to 12 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
21. A composition comprising the nucleic acid of claim 13 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
22. The composition of any one of claims 20 or 21, further comprising an adjuvant.

23. The composition of claim 22, wherein the adjuvant is an immunostimulatory cytokine.
24. A fusion polypeptide comprising a human chemokine and a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen.
25. The fusion polypeptide of claim 24, wherein the chemokine is selected from the group consisting of IP-10, MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MCP-4, MIP 1, RANTES, SDF-1, MIG and MDC.
26. The fusion polypeptide of claim 24, wherein the HIV antigen is selected from the group consisting of gp120, gp160, gp41, an active fragment of gp120, an active fragment of gp160 and an active fragment of gp41.
27. The fusion polypeptide of claim 24, further comprising a spacer sequence having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11.
28. A nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide of claim 24.
29. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 28.
30. A cell comprising the vector of claim 29.
31. A composition comprising the fusion polypeptide of claim 24 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
32. A composition comprising the nucleic acid of claim 28 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
33. The composition of any one of claims 31 or 32, further comprising an adjuvant.

34. The composition of claim 33, wherein the adjuvant is an immunostimulatory cytokine.
35. A fusion polypeptide comprising human IP-10 and HIV gp120.
36. A fusion polypeptide comprising human MCP-3 and HIV gp120.
37. A fusion polypeptide comprising human MDC and HIV gp120.
38. A fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and HIV gp120.
39. The fusion polypeptide of any one of claims 35 to 38, further comprising a spacer sequence having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11.
40. An isolated nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide of any one of claims 35 to 38.
41. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 40.
42. A cell comprising the vector of claim 41.
43. A composition comprising the fusion polypeptide of any one of claims 35 to 38 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
44. A composition comprising the nucleic acid of claim 40 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
45. The composition of any one of claims 43 or 44, further comprising an adjuvant.
46. The composition of claim 45, wherein the adjuvant is an immunostimulatory cytokine.

47. A fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6.

48. A fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7.

49. A fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5.

50. A fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50.

51. A fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52.

52. A fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56.

53. An isolated nucleic acid encoding the fusion polypeptide of any one of claims 47 to 52.

54. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 53.

55. A cell comprising the vector of claim 54.

56. A composition comprising the fusion polypeptide of any one of claims 47 to 52 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

57. A composition comprising the nucleic acid of claim 53 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

58. The composition of any one of claims 56 or 57, further comprising an adjuvant.

59. The composition claim 58, wherein the adjuvant is an immunostimulatory cytokine.

60. A method of producing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering to the subject the composition of any one of claims 16, 18, 19, 20, 22 or 23.

61. A method of producing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering to the subject the composition of any one of claims 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 or 23 under conditions whereby the nucleic acid of the composition can be expressed.

62. A method of producing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering to the subject the composition of any one of claims 31, 33, 34, 43, 45, 46, 56, 58 or 59.

63. A method of producing an immune response in a subject, comprising administering to the subject the composition of any one of claims 32, 33, 34, 44, 45, 46, 57, 58 or 59, under conditions whereby the nucleic acid can be expressed.

64. The method of any one of claims 60 to 63, wherein the immune response is an effector T cell (cellular) immune response.

65. A method of treating a cancer in a subject comprising administering to the subject the composition of any one of claims 16, 18, 19, 20, 22 or 23.

66. A method of treating a cancer in a subject, comprising administering to the subject the composition of any one of claims 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 or 23 under conditions whereby the nucleic acid of the composition can be expressed.

67. A method of treating or preventing HIV infection in a subject, comprising administering to the subject the composition of any one of claims 31, 33, 34, 43, 45, 46, 56, 58 or 59.

68. A method of treating or preventing HIV infection in a subject, comprising administering to the subject the composition of any one of claims 32, 33, 34, 44, 45, 46, 57, 58 or 59, under conditions whereby the nucleic acid can be expressed.

69. A method of treating a B cell tumor in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a fusion polypeptide comprising a human chemokine and a B cell tumor antigen.

70. The method of claim 69, wherein the B cell tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, a single chain antibody and an epitope of an idiotype of an antibody.

71. The method of claim 69, wherein the human chemokine is selected from the group consisting of MCP-3, MDC and SDF-1.

72. The method of claim 69, wherein the fusion polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of a fusion polypeptide comprising human MCP-3 and human a single chain antibody, a fusion polypeptide comprising human MDC and a human single chain antibody and a fusion polypeptide comprising human SDF-1 and a human single chain antibody.

73. The method of claim 69, wherein the fusion polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 and a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:55.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Government of the United States of America,
as represented by the Secretary, Dept. of Health & Human
Services

Kwak, Larry
Biragyn, Arya

<120> METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS OF
CHEMOKINE-TUMOR ANTIGEN FUSION PROTEINS AS CANCER VACCINES

<130> 14014.0316/P

<150> 60/077,745
<151> 1998-03-12

<160> 57

<170> FastSEQ for Windows Version 3.0

<210> 1
<211> 134
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 1

Met	Val	Pro	Leu	Ser	Arg	Thr	Val	Arg	Cys	Thr	Cys	Ile	Ser	Ile	Ser
1				5				10				15			
Asn	Gln	Pro	Val	Asn	Pro	Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile	Pro	Ala
							20		25			30			
Ser	Gln	Phe	Cys	Pro	Arg	Val	Glu	Ile	Ile	Ala	Thr	Met	Lys	Lys	Lys
						35		40			45				
Gly	Glu	Lys	Arg	Cys	Leu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ile	Lys	Asn	Leu
					50		55			60					
Leu	Lys	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Glu	Met	Ser	Lys	Arg	Ser	Glu	Phe	Asn	Asp
					65		70			75			80		
Ala	Gln	Ala	Pro	Lys	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Val	Thr	Ser	Ala	Pro	Asp	Thr
						85			90			95			
Arg	Pro	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ala	His	Ala	Asn	Ser	Pro
					100			105			110				
Asp	Thr	Arg	Pro	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ser	Thr	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ala	His	Gly	Val
					115			120			125				
Thr	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Glu										
					130										

<210> 2
<211> 137
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 2
 Met Ala Gln Pro Val Gly Ile Asn Thr Ser Thr Thr Cys Cys Tyr Arg
 1 5 10 15

Phe Ile Asn Lys Lys Ile Pro Lys Gln Arg Leu Glu Ser Tyr Arg Arg
 20 25 30
 Thr Thr Ser Ser His Cys Pro Arg Glu Ala Val Ile Phe Lys Thr Lys
 35 40 45
 Leu Asp Lys Glu Ile Cys Ala Asp Pro Thr Gln Lys Trp Val Gln Asp
 50 55 60
 Phe Met Lys His Leu Asp Lys Lys Thr Gln Thr Pro Lys Leu Glu Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu Asp Gly Val Thr Ser Ala
 85 90 95
 Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala His Ala
 100 105 110
 Asn Ser Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Pro Pro Pro Ala
 115 120 125
 His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Ala Leu Glu
 130 135

<210> 3

<211> 138

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 3

Met Ala Ile Pro Leu Ala Arg Thr Val Arg Cys Asn Cys Ile His Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Asp Gly Pro Val Arg Met Arg Ala Ile Gly Lys Leu Glu Ile Ile
 20 25 30
 Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Cys Pro Arg Val Glu Ile Ile Ala Thr Met Lys
 35 40 45
 Lys Asn Asp Glu Gln Arg Cys Leu Asn Pro Glu Ser Lys Thr Ile Lys
 50 55 60
 Asn Leu Met Lys Ala Phe Ser Gln Lys Arg Ser Lys Arg Ala Pro Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu Asp Gly Val Thr Ser
 85 90 95
 Ala Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala His
 100 105 110
 Ala Asn Ser Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Pro Pro Pro
 115 120 125
 Ala His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Ala Leu Glu
 130 135

<210> 4

<211> 156

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 4

Met Arg Ile Ser Ala Thr Leu Leu Cys Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Ser Ile Gln Val Trp Ala Gln Pro Asp Gly Pro Asn Ala Ser Thr
 20 25 30

Cys Cys Tyr Val Lys Lys Gln Lys Ile Pro Lys Arg Asn Leu Lys Ser
 35 40 45
 Tyr Arg Arg Ile Thr Ser Ser Arg Cys Pro Trp Glu Ala Val Ile Phe
 50 55 60
 Lys Thr Lys Lys Gly Met Glu Val Cys Ala Glu Ala His Gln Lys Trp
 65 70 75 80
 Val Glu Glu Ala Ile Ala Tyr Leu Asp Met Lys Thr Pro Thr Pro Lys
 85 90 95
 Pro Glu Phe Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu Asp Gly Val
 100 105 110
 Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro
 115 120 125
 Ala His Ala Asn Ser Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Pro
 130 135 140
 Pro Pro Ala His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Ala Leu Glu
 145 150 155

<210> 5

<211> 166

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 5

Met Asn Ala Lys Val Val Val Val Leu Val Leu Val Leu Thr Ala Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Leu Ser Asp Gly Lys Pro Val Ser Leu Ser Tyr Arg Cys Pro Cys
 20 25 30
 Arg Phe Phe Glu Ser His Val Ala Arg Ala Asn Val Lys His Leu Lys
 35 40 45
 Ile Leu Asn Thr Pro Asn Cys Ala Leu Gln Ile Val Ala Arg Leu Lys
 50 55 60
 Asn Asn Asn Arg Gln Val Cys Ile Asp Pro Lys Leu Lys Trp Ile Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Tyr Leu Glu Lys Ala Leu Asn Lys Arg Phe Lys Met Glu Phe Asn
 85 90 95
 Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu Asn Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn
 100 105 110
 Asn Thr Arg Lys Arg Ile Arg Ile Gln Arg Gly Pro Gly Arg Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Val Thr Ile Gly Lys Ile Gly Asn Met Arg Gln Ala His Cys Asn Ile
 130 135 140
 Ser Gly Ser Ala Glu Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 His His His His His
 165

<210> 6

<211> 149

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 6

Met Val Pro Leu Ser Arg Thr Val Arg Cys Thr Cys Ser Ile Ser Asn
1 5 10 15
Gln Pro Val Asn Pro Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Leu Glu Ile Ile Pro Ala
20 25 30
Ser Gln Phe Cys Pro Arg Val Glu Ile Ile Ala Thr Met Lys Lys Lys
35 40 45
Gly Glu Lys Arg Cys Leu Asn Pro Glu Ser Lys Ala Ile Lys Asn Leu
50 55 60
Leu Lys Ala Val Ser Lys Glu Met Ser Lys Arg Ser Glu Phe Asn Asp
65 70 75 80
Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu Asn Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn
85 90 95
Thr Arg Lys Arg Ile Arg Ile Gln Arg Gly Pro Gly Arg Ala Phe Val
100 105 110
Thr Ile Gly Lys Ile Gly Asn Met Arg Gln Ala His Cys Asn Ile Ser
115 120 125
Gly Ser Ala Glu Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Ala His
130 135 140
His His His His
145

<210> 7

<211> 151

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 7

Met Ala Gln Pro Val Gly Ile Asn Thr Ser Thr Thr Cys Cys Tyr Arg
1 5 10 15
Phe Ile Asn Lys Lys Ile Pro Lys Gln Arg Leu Glu Ser Tyr Arg Arg
20 25 30
Thr Thr Ser Ser His Cys Pro Arg Glu Ala Val Ile Phe Lys Thr Lys
35 40 45
Leu Asp Lys Glu Ile Cys Ala Asp Pro Thr Gln Lys Trp Val Gln Asp
50 55 60
Phe Met Lys His Leu Asp Lys Lys Thr Gln Thr Pro Lys Leu Glu Phe
65 70 75 80
Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu Asn Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn
85 90 95
Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Arg Ile Arg Ile Gln Arg Gly Pro Gly Arg Ala
100 105 110
Phe Val Thr Ile Gly Lys Ile Gly Asn Met Arg Gln Ala His Cys Asn
115 120 125
Ile Ser Gly Ser Ala Glu Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu
130 135 140
Ala His His His His His
145 150

<210> 8

<211> 152
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 8

Met	Ala	Ile	Pro	Leu	Ala	Arg	Thr	Val	Arg	Cys	Asn	Cys	Ile	His	Ile
1				5					10					15	
Asp	Asp	Gly	Pro	Val	Arg	Met	Arg	Ala	Ile	Gly	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile	Ile
				20					25					30	
Pro	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Cys	Pro	Arg	Val	Glu	Ile	Ile	Ala	Thr	Met	Lys
				35				40					45		
Lys	Asn	Asp	Glu	Gln	Arg	Cys	Leu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Ser	Lys	Thr	Ile	Lys
				50				55				60			
Asn	Leu	Met	Lys	Ala	Phe	Ser	Gln	Lys	Arg	Ser	Lys	Arg	Ala	Pro	Glu
				65		70			75					80	
Phe	Asn	Asp	Ala	Gln	Ala	Pro	Lys	Ser	Leu	Glu	Asn	Cys	Thr	Arg	Pro
				85				90					95		
Asn	Asn	Asn	Thr	Arg	Lys	Arg	Ile	Arg	Ile	Gln	Arg	Gly	Pro	Gly	Arg
				100			105					110			
Ala	Phe	Val	Thr	Ile	Gly	Lys	Ile	Gly	Asn	Met	Arg	Gln	Ala	His	Cys
				115			120					125			
Asn	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ala	Glu	Glu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Glu	Asp
				130			135					140			
Leu	Ala	His													
				145				150							

<210> 9
 <211> 171
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 9

Met	Arg	Ile	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Leu	Cys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ala
1					5				10				15		
Phe	Ser	Ile	Gln	Val	Trp	Ala	Gln	Pro	Asp	Gly	Pro	Asn	Ala	Ser	Thr
					20				25				30		
Cys	Cys	Tyr	Val	Lys	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ile	Pro	Lys	Arg	Asn	Leu	Lys	Ser
				35			40				45				
Tyr	Arg	Arg	Ile	Thr	Ser	Ser	Arg	Cys	Pro	Arg	Trp	Glu	Ala	Val	Ile
				50			55				60				
Phe	Lys	Thr	Lys	Lys	Gly	Met	Glu	Val	Cys	Ala	Glu	Ala	His	Gln	Lys
				65		70			75				80		
Trp	Val	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Met	Lys	Thr	Pro	Thr	Pro
				85			90					95			
Lys	Pro	Glu	Phe	Asn	Asp	Ala	Gln	Ala	Pro	Lys	Ser	Leu	Glu	Asn	Cys
				100			105					110			
Thr	Arg	Pro	Asn	Asn	Asn	Thr	Arg	Lys	Arg	Ile	Arg	Ile	Gln	Arg	Gly
				115			120					125			
Pro	Gly	Pro	Ala	Phe	Val	Thr	Ile	Gly	Lys	Ile	Gly	Asn	Met	Arg	Gln
				130			135				140				
Ala	His	Cys	Asn	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ala	Glu	Glu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ile	Ser
				145			150				155		160		

Glu Glu Asp Leu Ala His His His His His His
165 170

<210> 10
<211> 40
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 10
Asn Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Arg Ile Arg Ile Gln
1 5 10 15
Arg Gly Pro Gly Arg Ala Phe Val Thr Ile Gly Lys Ile Gly Asn Met
20 25 30
Arg Gln Ala His Cys Asn Ile Ser
35 40

<210> 11
<211> 11
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 11
Glu Phe Asn Asp Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu
1 5 10

<210> 12
<211> 348
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 12
Met Val Pro Leu Ser Arg Thr Val Arg Cys Thr Cys Ile Ser Ile Ser
1 5 10 15
Asn Gln Pro Val Asn Pro Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Leu Glu Ile Ile Pro
20 25 30
Ala Ser Gln Phe Cys Pro Arg Val Glu Ile Ile Ala Thr Met Lys Lys
35 40 45
Lys Gly Glu Lys Arg Cys Leu Asn Pro Glu Ser Lys Ala Ile Lys Asn
50 55 60
Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Ser Lys Glu Met Ser Lys Arg Ser Met Gly Leu
65 70 75 80
Glu Ala Glu Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Pro Ser Asp
85 90 95
Val Glu Val Gln Leu Gln Gln Ser Gly Pro Asp Leu Val Lys Pro Gly
100 105 110
Met Ser Val Lys Leu Ser Cys Lys Thr Leu Gly Tyr Asn Phe Ser Asp
115 120 125
Lys Arg Ile His Trp Ile Lys Gln Lys Pro Gly Arg Gly Leu Glu Trp
130 135 140

Val Gly Arg Ile Asp Pro Ser Asn Gly Asp Thr Asp Tyr Asn Ala Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Lys Thr Pro Ala Thr Leu Thr Val Asp Arg Pro Ser Asn Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Tyr Leu Glu Leu Ser Asn Leu Thr Ser Gly Asp Ser Ala Val Tyr Tyr
 180 185 190
 Cys Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp Tyr Ser Ala Cys Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly
 195 200 205

Thr Glu Leu Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly
 210 215 220
 Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Asp Val Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Ala Val Ser Leu Gly Asp His Val Lys Met Ser Cys Arg Cys Asn
 245 250 255
 Gln Ser Leu Val Asn Ser His Gly Asp Ser Phe Leu His Trp Phe Leu
 260 265 270
 Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Lys Val Ser Ser
 275 280 285
 Arg Phe Phe Gly Val Pro Glu Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr
 290 295 300
 Asp Phe Thr Leu Glu Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Leu Gly Val
 305 310 315 320
 Tyr Phe Cys Ser Gln Gly Ala His Val Pro Trp Thr Phe Gly Gly
 325 330 335
 Thr Lys Leu Glu Val Lys His His His His His His
 340 345

<210> 13

<211> 361

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 13

Met Val Pro Leu Ser Arg Thr Val Arg Cys Thr Cys Ile Ser Ile Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Asn Gln Pro Val Asn Pro Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Leu Glu Ile Ile Pro
 20 25 30
 Ala Ser Gln Phe Cys Pro Arg Val Glu Ile Ile Ala Thr Met Lys Lys
 35 40 45
 Lys Gly Glu Lys Arg Cys Leu Asn Pro Glu Ser Lys Ala Ile Lys Asn
 50 55 60
 Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Ser Lys Glu Met Ser Lys Arg Ser Ala Arg Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Asp Leu Glu Val Lys Leu Val
 85 90 95
 Glu Ser Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser
 100 105 110
 Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Thr Asp Tyr Tyr Met Ser Trp Val
 115 120 125
 Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys Ala Leu Glu Trp Leu Ala Leu Ile Arg Asn
 130 135 140
 Lys Ala Asn Gly Tyr Thr Thr Glu Tyr Ser Ala Ser Val Lys Gly Arg
 145 150 155 160

Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Gln Ser Ile Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met
 165 170 175
 Asn Ala Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Ser Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp
 180 185 190

Pro Asn Tyr Tyr Asp Gly Ser Tyr Glu Gly Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Ala
 195 200 205
 Gln Gly Thr Thr Leu Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly
 210 215 220
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln
 225 230 235 240

Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly Gly Lys Val Thr Ile Thr
 245 250 255
 Cys Lys Ala Ser Gln Asp Ile Asn Lys Tyr Ile Ala Trp Tyr Gln His
 260 265 270
 Lys Pro Gly Lys Gly Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile His Tyr Thr Ser Thr Leu
 275 280 285
 Gln Pro Gly Ile Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Arg Asp
 290 295 300
 Tyr Ser Phe Ser Ile Ser Asn Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Tyr Cys Leu Gln Tyr Asp Asn Leu Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gly Thr Lys
 325 330 335
 Leu Glu Ile Lys Gly Ser Ala Glu Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu
 340 345 350
 Asp Leu Ala His His His His His
 355 360

<210> 14

<211> 361

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 14

Met Ala Gln Pro Val Gly Ile Asn Thr Ser Thr Thr Cys Cys Tyr Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Ile Asn Lys Lys Ile Pro Lys Gln Arg Leu Glu Ser Tyr Arg Arg
 20 25 30
 Thr Thr Ser Ser His Cys Pro Arg Glu Ala Val Ile Phe Lys Thr Lys
 35 40 45
 Leu Asp Lys Glu Ile Cys Ala Asp Pro Thr Gln Lys Trp Val Gln Asp
 50 55 60
 Phe Met Lys His Leu Asp Lys Lys Thr Gln Thr Pro Lys Leu Glu Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Asp Met Gly Leu Glu Ala Glu
 85 90 95
 Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Pro Ser Asp Val Glu Val
 100 105 110
 Gln Leu Gln Gln Ser Gly Pro Asp Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Met Ser Val
 115 120 125
 Lys Leu Ser Cys Lys Thr Leu Gly Tyr Asn Phe Ser Asp Lys Arg Ile
 130 135 140
 His Trp Ile Lys Gln Lys Pro Gly Arg Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Gly Arg
 145 150 155 160

Ile Asp Pro Ser Asn Gly Asp Thr Asp Tyr Asn Ala Asp Phe Lys Thr
 165 170 175
 Pro Ala Thr Leu Thr Val Asp Arg Pro Ser Asn Thr Ala Tyr Leu Glu
 180 185 190

Leu Ser Asn Leu Thr Ser Gly Asp Ser Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ser Ile
 195 200 205
 Ser Gly Asp Tyr Ser Ala Cys Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Glu Leu
 210 215 220
 Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Gly Ser Asp Val Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ala Val
 245 250 255

Ser Leu Gly Asp His Val Lys Met Ser Cys Arg Cys Asn Gln Ser Leu
 260 265 270
 Val Asn Ser His Gly Asp Ser Phe Leu His Trp Phe Leu Gln Lys Pro
 275 280 285
 Gly Gln Ser Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Lys Val Ser Ser Arg Phe Phe
 290 295 300
 Gly Val Pro Glu Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Glu Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Leu Gly Val Tyr Phe Cys
 325 330 335
 Ser Gln Gly Ala His Val Pro Trp Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu
 340 345 350
 Glu Val Lys His His His His His
 355 360

<210> 15

<211> 374

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 15

Met Ala Ile Pro Leu Ala Arg Thr Val Arg Cys Asn Cys Ile His Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Asp Gly Pro Val Arg Met Arg Ala Ile Gly Lys Leu Glu Ile Ile
 20 25 30
 Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Cys Pro Arg Val Glu Ile Ile Ala Thr Met Lys
 35 40 45
 Lys Asn Asp Glu Gln Arg Cys Leu Asn Pro Glu Ser Lys Thr Ile Lys
 50 55 60
 Asn Leu Met Lys Ala Phe Ser Gln Lys Arg Ser Lys Arg Ala Pro Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Lys Leu Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Asp Leu Glu Asp Ile
 85 90 95
 Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly Gly Lys
 100 105 110
 Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Lys Ala Ser Gln Asp Ile Asn Lys Tyr Ile Ala
 115 120 125
 Trp Tyr Gln His Lys Pro Gly Lys Gly Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile His Tyr
 130 135 140
 Thr Ser Thr Leu Gln Pro Gly Ile Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly
 145 150 155 160

Ser Gly Arg Asp Tyr Ser Phe Ser Ile Ser Asn Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp
 165 170 175
 Ile Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Leu Gln Tyr Asp Asn Leu Tyr Thr Phe Gly
 180 185 190

Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Glu Gly Lys Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly
 195 200 205
 Ser Glu Ser Lys Glu Phe Glu Val Lys Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly
 210 215 220
 Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Phe Thr Asp Tyr Tyr Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly
 245 250 255
 Lys Ala Leu Glu Trp Leu Ala Leu Ile Arg Asn Lys Ala Asn Gly Tyr
 260 265 270

Thr Thr Glu Tyr Ser Ala Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg
 275 280 285
 Asp Asn Ser Gln Ser Ile Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ala Leu Arg Ala
 290 295 300
 Glu Asp Ser Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Pro Asn Tyr Tyr Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Ser Tyr Glu Gly Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Ala Gln Gly Thr Thr Leu
 325 330 335
 Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly
 340 345 350
 Gly Gly Ser Ala Glu Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Ala
 355 360 365
 His His His His His
 370

<210> 16
 <211> 359
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct
 <400> 16

Met Ala Gln Pro Val Gly Ile Asn Thr Ser Thr Thr Cys Cys Tyr Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Ile Asn Lys Lys Ile Pro Lys Gln Arg Leu Glu Ser Tyr Arg Arg
 20 25 30
 Thr Thr Ser Ser His Cys Pro Arg Glu Ala Val Ile Phe Lys Thr Lys
 35 40 45
 Leu Asp Lys Glu Ile Cys Ala Asp Pro Thr Gln Lys Trp Val Gln Asp
 50 55 60
 Phe Met Lys His Leu Asp Lys Lys Thr Gln Thr Pro Lys Leu Glu Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu Val Lys Leu Val Glu Ser
 85 90 95
 Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Cys Ala
 100 105 110
 Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Thr Asp Tyr Tyr Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln
 115 120 125

Pro Pro Gly Lys Ala Leu Glu Trp Leu Ala Leu Ile Arg Asn Lys Ala
 130 135 140
 Asn Gly Tyr Thr Thr Glu Tyr Ser Ala Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Gln Ser Ile Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Ser Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Pro Asn
 180 185 190
 Tyr Tyr Asp Gly Ser Tyr Glu Gly Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Ala Gln Gly
 195 200 205
 Thr Thr Leu Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly
 210 215 220
 Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly Gly Lys Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Lys
 245 250 255
 Ala Ser Gln Asp Ile Asn Lys Tyr Ile Ala Trp Tyr Gln His Lys Pro
 260 265 270
 Gly Lys Gly Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile His Tyr Thr Ser Thr Leu Gln Pro
 275 280 285
 Gly Ile Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Arg Asp Tyr Ser
 290 295 300
 Phe Ser Ile Ser Asn Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Gln Tyr Asp Asn Leu Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu
 325 330 335
 Ile Lys Gly Ser Ala Glu Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu
 340 345 350
 Ala His His His His His
 355

<210> 17

<211> 27

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 17

ctcgagggtga agctgggtgga gtctgga

27

<210> 18

<211> 26

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 18

agaggagact gtgagagatcg tgcctt

26

<210> 19

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 19
gacatccaga tgacacagtc tccaa 24

<210> 20
<211> 36
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 20
ggatcctttt atttccagct tggccccccc tccgaa 36

<210> 21
<211> 32
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 21
ccatggtcca actgcagcag tcagggcctg ac 32

<210> 22
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 22
tgaggagact gtgagttcgg taccttggcc 30

<210> 23
<211> 27
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 23
gatgttgtga tgacgcagac tccactc 27

<210> 24
<211> 31
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 24
ggatcctttg acttccagct ttgtgcctcc a 31

<210> 25
<211> 72
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 25
ggatccgcag aagaacagaa actgatctca gaagaggatc tggcccacca ccatcaccat 60
cactaaccgg gg 72

<210> 26
<211> 32
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 26
ccatggccat ccctctcgca aggacggtcc gc 32

<210> 27
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 27
gaattcagga gcccttttag accttttttg 30

<210> 28
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 28
accatggccc aaccagatgg gcccaatgca 30

<210> 29
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 29
gaattcaggc tttggagttg gggttttcat 30

<210> 30
<211> 34
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 30
accatggcgc aaccggtagg tataaacaca agca 34

<210> 31
<211> 31
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 31
gaattccagt ttcggcgct gtgtctttt a 31

<210> 32
<211> 27
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 32
cccatggtagt ctctctcttag aaccgta 27

<210> 33
<211> 40
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 33
ggatccttaa ggagatcttt tagacatttc cttgctaact 40

<210> 34
<211> 36
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 34
gaattcaacg acgctcaggc gccgaagagt ctcgag 36

<210> 35
<211> 1047
<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 35

Atggtaaccc tctctagaac cgtacgctgt acctgcatac gcattagtaa tcaacctgtt	60
aatccaaggc ctttagaaaa acttgaattt attcctgcaa gccaattttg tccacgtgtt	120
gagatcattt gataatgaa aaagaagggt gagaagagat gtctgaatcc agaatcgaag	180
gccatcaaga atttactgaa agcagttgc aaggaaatgt ctaaaagatc catgggcctc	240
gaggcagaag aacagaaact gatctcagaa gaggatctgc cgagtatgt cgaggtccaa	300
ctgcagcagt cagggcctga cttgtgaaa cttggatgtt ccgtgaaact gtcctgttaag	360
acttgggtt acaatttctc cgacaagcgg attcactgga tttaacagaa gcctggccga	420
ggccttgaat ggttggaaag gattgatct tctaaccgtg atactgacta taatgcggac	480
ttcaagaccc cggccacact aactgttgac agaccctcca acacagccta cttagaactc	540
agcaacctga catctgggaa ctctgcggc tattattgtt caatatcggg tgattattcc	600
gcctgcgact attggggcca aggtaccgaa ctcacagtct ctcaggtgg tgggtgttct	660
ggcggcggcg gatctgggtt cggtgggagc gatgttgtga tgacgcagac tccactctcc	720
ctggccgtca gtcttgaga tcacgtgaaa atgtctgtt gatgtatca gaccttgta	780
aacagtcatg gagactcctt ttacactgg tttctgcaga agccaggcca gtctccaaag	840
ctcctgatct acaagggttc cagccgattt tttgggtcc cagagagggtt cagtggcagt	900
ggttcaggga cagatttcac actcgagatc agtcgagtgg aggctgagga tctggaggtt	960
tatttctgtt ctcaagggtgc acatgttccg tggacgttcg gtggaggcac aaagctggaa	1020
gtcaaacacc accatcacca tcactag	1047

<210> 36

<211> 1086

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 36

atggtaaccc tctctagaac cgtacgctgt acctgcatac gcattagtaa tcaacctgtt	60
aatccaaggc ctttagaaaa acttgaattt attcctgcaa gccaattttg tccacgtgtt	120
gagatcattt gataatgaa aaagaagggt gagaagagat gtctgaatcc agaatcgaag	180
gccatcaaga atttactgaa agcagttgc aaggaaatgt ctaaaagatc tgccagggaa	240
ctgaacgacg ctcaggcgcc gaagagtat ctcaggtga agctgggtga gtctggagga	300
ggcttggtaa agcctggggg ttctctgtt ctctcctgtg cagttctgg attcaccttc	360
actgattact acatgagctg ggtccgcccag cttccaggaa aggcaacttga gtgggtggct	420
ttgattagaa acaaagctaa tggttacaca acagagtaca gtgcacatgtt gaagggtcg	480
ttcaccatct ccagagataa ttcccaaagc atcctctatc ttcaatgaa tgccctgaga	540
gctgaggaca gtgccactta ttactgtgca agagatccc attactacga tggtagctac	600
gaagggtact ttgactactg ggcccaaggc accactctca cagtccttc tgggtgggt	660
ggttctggcg gcccggcgag cggtggcggt gggagcgat ctgacatcca gatgacacag	720
tctccatcct cactgtctgc atctctggaa ggcaaagtca ccatcaacttgc aaggcaagc	780
caagacatta acaagtataa agttggtaa caacacaagc ctggaaaagg tcctaggctg	840
ctcatacatt acacatctac attacagcca ggcacccat caaggtttagt tggaaatggg	900
tctggagag attattcctt cagcatcagc aacctggagc ctgaagatat tgcaacttat	960
tattgtctac agtataataa tctgtacacg ttcggagggg ggaccaagct ggaaataaaa	1020
ggatccgcag aagaacagaa actgatctca gaagaggatc tggcccacca ccatcaccat	1080
cactaa	1086

<210> 37

<211> 1086

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 37

atggcgcaac	cggttaggtat	aaacacaaggc	acaacacctgtt	gctatcgaaa	cataaataaa	60
aagataccga	agcaacgtct	ggaaagctat	cgccgtacca	cttctagcca	ctgtccgcgt	120
gaagctgtta	tattcaaaac	gaaactggat	aaggagatct	gcgcggaccc	tacacagaaa	180
tgggttcagg	actttatgaa	gcacctggat	aaaaagacac	agacgcccggaa	actggaattc	240
aacgacgctc	aggcgccgaa	gagtctcgac	atgggcctcg	aggcagaaga	acagaaactg	300
atctcagaag	aggatctgcc	gagtgtatgc	gaggtccaaac	tgcagcagtc	agggcctgac	360
cttgtgaaac	ctgggatgtc	cgtgaaactg	tcctgttaaga	ctttgggtta	caatttctcc	420
gacaagcgga	ttaactggat	taaacagaag	cctggccgag	gccttgaatg	ggttggaaagg	480
attgatcctt	ctaacgggtga	tactgactat	aatgcggact	tcaagacccc	ggccacacta	540
actgttgaca	gaccctccaa	cacagcctac	ttagaactca	gcaacactgac	atctggggac	600
tctgcggct	attattgttc	aatatcggt	gattattccg	cctgcgacta	ttggggccaa	660
ggtaccgaac	tcacagtctc	ctcaggtgg	ggtgggtctg	gcggcggcgg	atctgggtggc	720
ggtgggagcg	atgttgtat	gacgcagact	ccactctccc	tggccgtcag	tcttggagat	780
cacgtgaaaa	tgtctttag	atgtaatcag	agccttgtaa	acagtcatgg	agactccttt	840
ttacactgg	ttctgcagaa	gccaggccag	tctccaaagc	tcctgatcta	caaggttcc	900
agccgattt	ttggggtccc	agagaggttc	agtggcagtg	gttcaggac	agatttcaca	960
ctcgagatca	gtcgagtgga	ggctgaggat	ctgggagtt	atttctgttc	tcaaggtgca	1020
catgttccgt	ggacgttcgg	tggaggcaca	aagcttggaa	tcaaacacca	ccatcaccat	1080
cactag						1086

<210> 38

<211> 1113

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 38

atggcgcaac	cggttaggtat	aaacacaaggc	acaacacctgtt	gctatcgaaa	cataaataaa	60
aagataccga	agcaacgtct	ggaaagctat	cgccgtacca	cttctagcca	ctgtccgcgt	120
gaagctgtta	tattcaaaac	gaaactggat	aaggagatct	gcgcggaccc	tacacagaaa	180
tgggttcagg	actttatgaa	gcacctggat	aaaaagacac	agacgcccggaa	actggaattc	240
aacgacgctc	aggcgccgaa	gagtctcgag	gacatccaga	tgacacagtc	tccatcctca	300
ctgtctgcat	ctctgggagg	caaagtccacc	atcacttgca	aggcaagcca	agacattaac	360
aagtatata	cttgggtacca	acacaaggct	ggaaaaggtc	ctaggctgct	catacattac	420
acatctacat	tacagccagg	catccatca	agttcagtg	gaagtgggtc	tggagagat	480
tattcattca	gcatcagcaa	cctggagcct	gaagatattg	caacttatta	ttgtctacag	540
tatgataatc	tgtacacgtt	cggaggggg	accaagctgg	aaataaaaga	gggtaaatcc	600
tcaggatctg	gctccgaatc	caaagaattc	gaggtgaagc	tggtgagtc	tggaggaggc	660
tttgtacagc	ctgggggttc	tctgagtc	tcctgtgcag	cttctggatt	caccttcact	720
gattactaca	ttagctgggt	ccgcccggct	ccagggagg	cacttgagt	gttggctttg	780
attagaaaca	aagctaattgg	ttacacaaca	gagtgactgt	catctgtgaa	gggtcggttc	840
accatctcca	gagataattc	ccaaagcatc	ctctatcttc	aatgaatgc	cctgagagct	900
gaggacagt	ccacttatta	ctgtgcaaga	gatcccaatt	actacgatgg	tagtacgaa	960
gggtacttg	actactgggc	gcaaggcacc	actctcacag	tctcctctgg	tggtggtgg	1020
tctggcggcg	gccccggcg	tggcggtgg	tccgcagaag	aacagaaact	gatctcagaa	1080
gaggatctgg	cccacccacca	tcaccatcac	taa			1113

<210> 39

<211> 1080

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 39

atggcgcaac	cggtaggtat	aaacacaaggc	acaacacctgtt	gctatcggtt	cataaataaa	60
aagataccga	agcaacgtct	ggaaagctat	cggcgtagcca	cttctagcca	ctgtccgcgt	120
gaagctgtta	tattcaaaac	gaaactggat	aaggagatct	gcgcccaccc	tacacagaaa	180
tgggttcagg	actttatgaa	gcacacctggat	aaaaagacac	agacgccgaa	actggaattc	240
aacgacgctc	aggcgccgaa	gagtctcgag	gtgaagctgg	tggagtctgg	aggaggctt	300
gtacagcctg	ggggttctct	gagtctctcc	tgtcgagctt	ctggattcac	tttcaactgtat	360
tactacatga	gctgggtccg	ccagcctcca	gggaaggcac	ttgagtgggt	ggctttgatt	420
agaaacaaag	ctaattggta	cacaacagag	tacagtgcac	ctgtgaagggg	tcggttcacc	480
atctccagag	ataattccca	aagcatcctc	tatcttcaaa	tgaatgcct	gagagctgag	540
gacagtgcca	cttattactg	tgcaagagat	cccaattact	acgatggtag	ctacgaagggg	600
tactttgact	actgggcgca	aggcaccact	ctcacagctc	cctctgggt	tgggtgggtct	660
ggcgccggcg	gcagcggtgg	cggtgggagc	ggatctgaca	tccagatgac	acagtctcca	720
tcctcactgt	ctgcacatct	gggaggcaaa	gtcaccatca	ttgcaaggc	aagccaagac	780
attnacaagt	atatacgctt	gtaccaacac	aagcctggaa	aaggtcctag	gctgctcata	840
cattacacat	ctacattaca	gccaggcatc	ccatcaaggt	tcagtgaaag	tgggtctggg	900
agagattatt	ccttcagcat	cagcaacctg	gagcctgaag	atattgcaac	ttattattgt	960
ctacagtatg	ataatctgt	cacgttcgga	ggggggacca	agctggaaat	aaaaggatcc	1020
gcagaagaac	agaaactgtat	ctcagaagag	gatctggccc	accaccatca	ccatcactaa	1080

<210> 40

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 40

Pro	Asp	Thr	Arg	Pro	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ala	His	Gly
1				5					10					15	
Val	Thr	Ser	Ala												
				20											

<210> 41

<211> 1005

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 41

atggggccct	acggcgccaa	catggaaagac	agcgtctgct	gccgtgatta	cgtccgttac	60
cgtctcccc	tgcgcgtgg	gaaacacttc	tactggacct	cagactcctg	cccggggcct	120
ggcgtgggt	tgctaaccctt	cagggataag	gagatctgt	ccgatcccag	agtccctgg	180
gtgaagatga	ttctcaataa	gctgagccaa	aacgacgctc	aggcgccgaa	gagtctcgag	240
gtacaactgt	tggaatctgg	ggggggcttg	gtgcagtctg	gggggtccct	gagactgtcc	300
tgtgtaccc	ctggactcac	ctttagtagt	tctgcccatta	cttgggtccg	ccaggctccg	360
gggaaggggc	tggagtgggt	ctcaggtatc	agttttctg	gtgataccac	atactacgca	420
gactccgtga	agggtcgctt	cagcgccctcc	agagacaact	ccaagaacac	agtgtacctg	480
caaataaaca	atctgagacc	caatgacacg	gcagtgtatt	tctgtgcgaa	caatcaaacg	540
gggaattttt	gccttgacaa	ctggggccag	ggaaccctgg	tcaccgtctc	ctctagaggt	600
gtgtgtgggt	ctggcgccgg	cggcagcggt	ggcggtggga	gcggatctca	atctgttcta	660
actcaacccc	cctctgtttc	tgcagctccc	ggtcagaggg	tcaccatctc	ttgcactggg	720

agcaggtcca acatcggggc aggttatgtat gtcaactggc accaaaaatt tccagaaaca	780
gcacccaaag tcctcatata tagtaataat aatcgaccct ccgggtgtccc tgaccgattc	840
tctggctcca agtctggcac ttcagcctcc ctggccatca ctgggtctca acttgaggat	900
gagggtactt attactgcca gtgcaatgac gacagcctga gtgggtggct tttcggggga	960
gggaccaagc tgaccgtcct acgtcatcac catcatcacc actag	1005

<210> 42

<211> 519

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 42

atggggccct acggcgccaa catggaaagac agcgtctgct gccgtgatta cgtccgttac	60
cgtctgcccc tgcgcgtggt gaaacacttc tactggaccc cagactcctg cccgaggcct	120
ggcgtgggtg tgctaaccctt cagggataag gagatctgtg ccgatcccag agtgcctgg	180
gtgaagatga ttctcaataa gctgagccaa aacgacgctc aggcgcccggaa gagtctcgac	240
ggtgttaactt ctgccccgga cactcgccca gcaccgggtt ctactgctcc gccggcacac	300
gcgaattctc cggacactcg cccagcaccg gttctactg ctccggccggc acacgggtta	360
acttctgccc ccctcgacgg tgtaacttct gccccggaca ctcgcccagc accgggttct	420
actgctccgc cggcacacgc gaattctccg gacactcgcc cagcaccggg ttctactgct	480
ccggccggcac acgggtgtaac ttctgccc ctcgagtaa	519

<210> 43

<211> 1763

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 43

atggggccct acggcgccaa catggaaagac agcgtctgct gccgtgatta cgtccgttac	60
cgtctgcccc tgcgcgtggt gaaacacttc tactggaccc cagactcctg cccgaggcct	120
ggcgtgggtg tgctaaccctt cagggataag gagatctgtg ccgatcccag agtgcctgg	180
gtgaagatga ttctcaataa gctgagccaa aacgacgctc aggcgcccggaa gagtctcgag	240
gctgcagaaa acttgtgggt cacagtctat tatgggtac ctgtgtggaa agaagcaacc	300
accactctat tttgtgcattc agatgctaaa gcatatgaaa cagaagtaca taatgtctgg	360
gccacacatg cctgtgtacc cacagacccc aacccacaag aagtattatt ggaaaatgtg	420
acagaaaaact ttaacatgtg gaagaataac atggtagaaac agatgcagga ggatataatc	480
agtttatggg atcaaaggcct aaagccatgt gtaaaaattaa ccccactctg tgtaacttta	540
gagtgtcatg atgtgaatgt gaatggcact gctaataatg gcactactaa tgtcaactgag	600
agtgggtca atagtagtga tgtcaactgt aataatgtca ctaatagtaa ttggggaca	660
atggaaaagg gagaataaaa aaactgctct ttcaatatac ccacaaacat aagagataag	720
atgcagaaag aaactgcaca gttttataaa cttgatatac taccaataga ggatcagaat	780
aagacgaata atactctcta tagattaata aattgtataa cctcagtcata tacacaggcc	840
tgtccaaagg tattcctttga accaattccc atacattatt gtacccggc tgggtttgcg	900
attctaaagt gtaatgatag gaatttcaat ggaacaggac catgtaaaaa tgtcagcaca	960
gtacaatgtc cacatggcat taagccagta gtgtcaactc aactgctgtt aaatggcagt	1020
ctagcagaag cagaggtgt aatcagatct gaaaatttca cgaacaatgc taaaactata	1080
ataatacagc tgaatgaaac tgttagagatt aattgtacaa gacccaaacaa caatacaagc	1140
aaaagaatat ctataggacc agggagagca ttgcgcgaa caaagataat agggaaatata	1200
agacaagcac attgtacat tagtagagca acatggaaaca gcactttaaa aaagatagtt	1260
gcaaaaattaa gagaacaatt tggaaataaa acaatagtct ttcaaccatc ctcaggaggg	1320
gacccagaaa ttgtatgca cagtttaat tgtggaggg aattcttcta ctgtatatac	1380
acacaactgt ttaatagtac ttgaaatagt actgaagagt caaatagcac tgaagaaggc	1440

acaatcactc tcccatgtag aataaaacaa attataaaca tggcaaga agtaggaaaa	1500
gcaatgtatg cccctccat tgaaggacaa attagatgtt catcaaatat tacagggctg	1560
ctattaacaa gagatggtgg taacaataac aaaacaaacg ggactgagat cttcagacct	1620
cgaggaggag atatgagggaa caattggaga agtgaattat ataaatataa agtagtaaaa	1680
attgaaccat taggatgc acccaccaag gcaaagagaa gagtggtgca gagagaaaaaa	1740
agagcagtgg ggatagtagg taa	1763

<210> 44

<211> 1047

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 44

atggcgcaac cgtaggtat aaacacaagc acaacctgtt gctatcgaaa cattaaataaa	60
aagataccga agcaacgtct ggaaagctat cgccgtacca cttctagcca ctgtccgcgt	120
gaagctgtta tattcaaaac gaaactggat aaggagatct ggcgcgaccc tacacagaaa	180
tgggttcagg actttatgaa gcacctggat aaaaagacac agacgcccggaa actggaattc	240
aacgacgctc aggccggaa gagtctcgac atgggcctcg aggtacaact gttggaaatct	300
ggggggggct tggcagtc tgggggggtcc ctgagactgt cctgtgtac ctctggactc	360
accttttagta gttctgcacat tacttgggtc cgccaggctc cggggaaaggg gctggagtgg	420
gtctcaggta tcagtttttc tggtgatacc acataactacg cagactccgt gaagggtcgc	480
ttcagcgcct ccagagacaa ctccaagaac acagtgtacc tgcaaatgaa caatctgaga	540
cccaatgaca cggcgtgtt tttctgtcg aacaatcaaa cggggaaattt ttgccttgac	600
aactggggcc agggaaacctt ggtcaccgtc tcctctagag gtgggtggg ttctggcggc	660
ggccggcagcg gtggcggtgg gagcggatct caatctgttc taactcaacc cccctctgtt	720
tctgcagctc ccggcgtcagag ggtcaccatc tcttgcactg ggagcagggtc caacatcggg	780
gcaggttatg atgtcaactg gtacaaaaaa tttccagaaa cagcacccaa agtccctata	840
tatagtaata ataatcgacc ctccgggtgc cctgaccgtat tctctggctc caagtctggc	900
acttcagcct ccctggccat cactgggtc caacttgagg atgagggtac ttattactgc	960
cagtgcattt acgacagcct gagtggtgg ctggggggg gagggaccaa gctgaccgtc	1020
ctacgtcatc accatcatca ccactag	1047

<210> 45

<211> 1805

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 45

atggcgcaac cgtaggtat aaacacaagc acaacctgtt gctatcgaaa cattaaataaa	60
aagataccga agcaacgtct ggaaagctat cgccgtacca cttctagcca ctgtccgcgt	120
gaagctgtta tattcaaaac gaaactggat aaggagatct ggcgcgaccc tacacagaaa	180
tgggttcagg actttatgaa gcacctggat aaaaagacac agacgcccggaa actggaattc	240
aacgacgctc aggccggaa gagtctcgac atgggcctcg aggtcgtcaga aaacttgtgg	300
gtcacagtc attatgggtt acctgtgtgg aaagaagcaa ccaccactct attttgtgca	360
tcagatgcta aagcatatga aacagaagta cataatgtct gggccacaca tgcctgtgtt	420
cccacagacc ccaacccaca agaagtatta ttggaaaatg tgacagaaaa cttaacatg	480
tggaaagaata acatggtaga acagatgcag gaggatataa tcagtttatg ggatcaaagc	540
ctaaagccat gtgtaaaatt aaccccaactc tgggttactt tagagtgtca tgatgtgaat	600
gtgaatggca ctgctaataa tggcactact aatgtcactg agagtgggtgt caatagtgt	660
gatgtcacta gtaataatgt cactaatgt aattggggaa caatggaaaa gggagaaata	720
aaaaactgt cttaaatat caccacaaac ataagagata agatgcagaa agaaactgca	780
cagtttata aacttgatata agtaccaata gaggatcaga ataagacgaa taataactctc	840

tatagattaa	taaattgtaa	tacctcagtc	attacacagg	cctgtccaaa	ggtatcctt	900
gaaccaattc	ccatacatta	ttgtaccccg	gctggtttg	cgattctaaa	gtgtaatgat	960
aggaatttca	atggaacagg	accatgtaaa	aatgtcagca	cagtacaatg	tacacatggc	1020
attaagccag	tagtgtcaac	tcaactgctg	ttaaatggca	gtcttagcaga	agcagaggt	1080
gtaatcagat	ctgaaaattt	cacgaacaat	gctaaaacta	taataataca	gctgaatgaa	1140
actgttagaga	ttaattgtac	aagacccaac	aacaatacaa	gcaaaaagaat	atctatagga	1200
ccagggagag	catttcgcgc	aacaaagata	ataggaaata	taagacaagc	acattgtAAC	1260
attagtagag	caacatggaa	cagcacttta	aaaaagatag	ttgcaaaatt	aagagaacaa	1320
tttgggaata	aaacaatagt	cttcaacca	tcctcaggag	gggacccaga	aattgtaatg	1380
cacagttta	attgtggagg	ggaattcttc	tactgtataa	caacacaact	gtttaatagt	1440
acttggaaata	gtactgaaga	gtcaaatacg	actgaagaag	gcacaatcac	tctccatgt	1500
agaataaaaac	aaattataaa	catgtggcaa	gaagtaggaa	aagcaatgta	tgcccctccc	1560
attgaaggac	aaatttagatg	ttcatcaaata	attacagggc	tgctattaac	aagagatggt	1620
ggtaacaata	acaaaacaaa	cgggactgag	atcttcagac	ctggaggagg	agatatgagg	1680
gacaattgga	gaagtgaatt	atataaatat	aaagtagtaa	aaattgaacc	attaggagta	1740
gcacccacca	aggcaaagag	aagagtggtg	cagagagaaa	aaagagcagt	ggggatagta	1800
ggtaa						1805

<210> 46

<211> 534

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 46

atggacggga	agcccgtag	cctgagctac	agatgccat	gccgattctt	cgaaagccat	60
gttgcagag	ccaacgtcaa	gcatctcaa	attctcaaca	ctccaaactg	tgcccttcag	120
attgtagccc	ggctgaagaa	caacaacaga	caagtgtca	ttgacccgaa	gctaaagtgg	180
attcaggagt	acctggagaa	agctttaaac	aagaggttca	agatgaacga	cgctcaggcg	240
ccgaagagtc	tcgacgggt	aacttctgcc	ccggacactc	gcccagcacc	gggttctact	300
gctccggccgg	cacacgcgaa	ttctccggac	actcgcccag	caccgggttc	tactgtccg	360
ccggcacacg	gtgtacttc	tgccgcctc	gacgggttaa	tttctgcccc	ggacactcg	420
ccagcaccgg	gttctactgc	tccgccccca	cacgcgaatt	ctccggacac	tcgcccagca	480
ccgggttcta	ctgctccgccc	ggcacacgg	gtaacttctg	ccgcccctcg	gtaa	534

<210> 47

<211> 1020

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 47

atggacggga	agcccgtag	cctgagctac	agatgccat	gccgattctt	cgaaagccat	60
gttgcagag	ccaacgtcaa	gcatctcaa	attctcaaca	ctccaaactg	tgcccttcag	120
attgtagccc	ggctgaagaa	caacaacaga	caagtgtca	ttgacccgaa	gctaaagtgg	180
attcaggagt	acctggagaa	agctttaaac	aagaggttca	agatgaacga	cgctcaggcg	240
ccgaagagtc	tcgaggtaca	actgtggaa	tctgggggg	gcttggtgca	gtctgggggg	300
tccctgagac	tgtcctgtgt	agcctctgga	ctcacctta	gtagttctgc	cattacttgg	360
gtccggccagg	ctccggggaa	ggggctggag	tgggtctcg	gtatcagtt	ttctgggtat	420
accacatact	acgcagactc	cgtgaagggt	cgcttcagcg	cctccagaga	caactccaag	480
aacacagtgt	acctgcaaata	gaacaatctg	agacccaatg	acacggcagt	gtatttctgt	540
gcgaacaatc	aaacggggaa	ttttgcctt	gacaactggg	gccagggaaac	cctggtcacc	600
gttcctcta	gaggtggtgg	tggttctggc	ggcggcggca	gcgggtggcgg	tgggagcgg	660
tctcaatctg	ttctaactca	accccccctct	gtttctgcag	ctcccggtca	gagggtcacc	720

atctcttgc	ctgggagcag	gtccaaacatc	ggggcaggtt	atgatgtcaa	ctggtaccaa	780
aaatttccag	aaacagcacc	caaagtctc	ataataatgt	ataataatcg	accctccgg	840
gtccctgacc	gattctctgg	ctccaagtct	ggcacttcag	cctccctggc	catcaactgg	900
ctccaacttg	aggatgaggg	tacttattac	tgccagtgca	atgacgacag	cctgagtggt	960
tggctttcg	ggggagggac	caagctgacc	gtcctacgtc	atcaccatca	tcaccactag	1020

<210> 48

<211> 1787

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 48

atggtaaccc	tctctagaac	cgtacgctgt	acctgcata	gcattagtaa	tcaacctgtt	60
aatccaaggt	ctttagaaaa	acttgaattt	attcctgca	gccattttg	tccacgtgtt	120
gagatcat	ctacaatgaa	aaagaagggt	gagaagagat	gtctgaatcc	agaatcgaag	180
gccatcaaga	atttactgaa	agcagttagc	aaggaaatgt	ctaaaagatc	tcctaacgac	240
gctcaggcgc	cgaagagtct	cgaggctgca	gaaaacttgt	gggtcacagt	ctattatggg	300
gtacctgtgt	ggaaagaagc	aaccaccact	ctattttgt	catcagatgc	taaagcatat	360
gaaacagaag	tacataatgt	ctgggccaca	catgcctgt	tacccacaga	ccccaaacca	420
caagaagtat	tattggaaaa	tgtacagacaa	aactttaaca	tgtgaaagaa	taacatggta	480
gaacagatgc	aggaggat	aatcagttt	tggatcaaa	gcctaaagcc	atgtgtaaaa	540
ttaacccac	tctgtgttac	tttagagtgt	catgatgt	atgtgaatgg	cactgcta	600
aatggcacta	ctaatgtcac	ttagatgtgt	gtcaatagta	gtgatgtcac	tagtaataat	660
gtcactaata	gtattgggg	aacaatggaa	aaggagaaaa	taaaaaactg	ctctttcaat	720
atcaccacaa	acataagaga	taagatgcag	aaacaaactg	cacagttt	taaacttgat	780
atagtaccaa	tagaggatca	gaataagacg	aataataactc	tctatagatt	aataaattgt	840
aatacctcag	tcattacaca	ggcctgtcca	aaggtatcc	ttgaaccaat	tcccatacat	900
tattgtaccc	cggctggttt	tgcattcta	aagtgtatg	ataggaattt	caatggacaa	960
ggaccatgt	aaaatgtcag	cacagtacaa	tgtacacatg	gcattaagcc	agtagtgtca	1020
actcaactgc	tgttaatgg	cagtctagc	gaagcagagg	tagtaatcag	atctgaaaat	1080
ttcacgaaca	atgctaaaac	tataataata	cagctgaatg	aaactgtaga	gattaattgt	1140
acaagaccca	acaacaatac	aagcaaaaga	atatctatag	gaccaggag	agcatttcgc	1200
gcaacaaaga	taataggaaa	tataagacaa	gcacattgt	acattagtag	agcaacatgg	1260
aacagcactt	taaaaaagat	agttgcaaaa	ttaagagaac	aatttggaa	taaaaacaata	1320
gtctttcaac	catcctcagg	agggaccca	gaaattgtaa	tgcacagttt	taattgtgga	1380
gggaaattct	tctactgtaa	tacaacacaa	ctgttaata	gtacttgaa	tagtactgaa	1440
gagtcaaata	gcactgaaga	aggcacaatc	actctccat	gtagaataaa	acaaattata	1500
aacatgtgc	aagaagttag	aaaagcaatg	tatgcccctc	ccattgaagg	acaaattaga	1560
tgttcatcaa	atattacagg	gctgctatta	acaagagatg	gtggtaacaa	taacaaaaca	1620
aacgggactg	agatcttcag	acctggagga	ggagatatga	gggacaattg	gagaagtgaa	1680
ttatataaat	ataaaagtat	aaaaattgaa	ccattaggag	tagcaccac	caaggcaaag	1740
agaagagtgg	tgcagagaga	aaaaagagca	gtggggatag	tagttaa		1787

<210> 49

<211> 172

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 49

Met Gly Pro Tyr Gly Ala Asn Met Glu Asp Ser Val Cys Cys Arg Asp

1

5

10

15

Tyr Val Arg Tyr Arg Leu Pro Leu Arg Val Val Lys His Phe Tyr Trp
 20 25 30
 Thr Ser Asp Ser Cys Pro Arg Pro Gly Val Val Leu Leu Thr Phe Arg
 35 40 45

Asp Lys Glu Ile Cys Ala Asp Pro Arg Val Pro Trp Val Lys Met Ile
 50 55 60
 Leu Asn Lys Leu Ser Gln Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala
 85 90 95
 Pro Pro Ala His Ala Asn Ser Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Ala Leu Asp Gly Val
 115 120 125
 Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Thr Asn Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro
 130 135 140
 Ala His Ala Asn Ser Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Pro Ala His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Ala Leu Glu
 165 170

<210> 50

<211> 587

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 50

Met Gly Pro Tyr Gly Ala Asn Met Glu Asp Ser Val Cys Cys Arg Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Tyr Val Arg Tyr Arg Leu Pro Leu Arg Val Val Lys His Phe Tyr Trp
 20 25 30
 Thr Ser Asp Ser Cys Pro Arg Pro Gly Val Val Leu Leu Thr Phe Arg
 35 40 45
 Asp Lys Glu Ile Cys Ala Asp Pro Arg Val Pro Trp Val Lys Met Ile
 50 55 60
 Leu Asn Lys Leu Ser Gln Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ala Glu Asn Leu Trp Val Thr Val Tyr Tyr Gly Val Pro Val Trp
 85 90 95
 Lys Glu Ala Thr Thr Leu Phe Cys Ala Ser Asp Ala Lys Ala Tyr
 100 105 110
 Glu Thr Glu Val His Asn Val Trp Ala Thr His Ala Cys Val Pro Thr
 115 120 125
 Asp Pro Asn Pro Gln Glu Val Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Asn Phe
 130 135 140
 Asn Met Trp Lys Asn Asn Met Val Glu Gln Met Gln Glu Asp Ile Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Ser Leu Lys Pro Cys Val Lys Leu Thr Pro Leu
 165 170 175
 Cys Val Thr Leu Glu Cys His Asp Val Asn Val Asn Gly Thr Ala Asn
 180 185 190
 Asn Gly Thr Thr Asn Val Thr Glu Ser Gly Val Asn Ser Ser Asp Val
 195 200 205

Thr Ser Asn Asn Val Thr Asn Ser Asn Trp Gly Thr Met Glu Lys Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Ile Lys Asn Cys Ser Phe Asn Ile Thr Thr Asn Ile Arg Asp Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Met Gln Lys Glu Thr Ala Gln Phe Tyr Lys Leu Asp Ile Val Pro Ile
 245 250 255
 Glu Asp Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn Asn Thr Leu Tyr Arg Leu Ile Asn Cys
 260 265 270
 Asn Thr Ser Val Ile Thr Gln Ala Cys Pro Lys Val Ser Phe Glu Pro
 275 280 285
 Ile Pro Ile His Tyr Cys Thr Pro Ala Gly Phe Ala Ile Leu Lys Cys
 290 295 300
 Asn Asp Arg Asn Phe Asn Gly Thr Gly Pro Cys Lys Asn Val Ser Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Val Gln Cys Thr His Gly Ile Lys Pro Val Val Ser Thr Gln Leu Leu
 325 330 335
 Leu Asn Gly Ser Leu Ala Glu Ala Glu Val Val Ile Arg Ser Glu Asn
 340 345 350
 Phe Thr Asn Asn Ala Lys Thr Ile Ile Ile Gln Leu Asn Glu Thr Val
 355 360 365
 Glu Ile Asn Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Ser Lys Arg Ile Ser
 370 375 380
 Ile Gly Pro Gly Arg Ala Phe Arg Ala Thr Lys Ile Ile Gly Asn Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Gln Ala His Cys Asn Ile Ser Arg Ala Thr Trp Asn Ser Thr Leu
 405 410 415
 Lys Lys Ile Val Ala Lys Leu Arg Glu Gln Phe Gly Asn Lys Thr Ile
 420 425 430
 Val Phe Gln Pro Ser Ser Gly Gly Asp Pro Glu Ile Val Met His Ser
 435 440 445
 Phe Asn Cys Gly Gly Glu Phe Phe Tyr Cys Asn Thr Thr Gln Leu Phe
 450 455 460

Asn Ser Thr Trp Asn Ser Thr Glu Glu Ser Asn Ser Thr Glu Glu Gly
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Ile Thr Leu Pro Cys Arg Ile Lys Gln Ile Ile Asn Met Trp Gln
 485 490 495
 Glu Val Gly Lys Ala Met Tyr Ala Pro Pro Ile Glu Gly Gln Ile Arg
 500 505 510
 Cys Ser Ser Asn Ile Thr Gly Leu Leu Leu Thr Arg Asp Gly Gly Asn
 515 520 525
 Asn Asn Lys Thr Asn Gly Thr Glu Ile Phe Arg Pro Gly Gly Gly Asp
 530 535 540
 Met Arg Asp Asn Trp Arg Ser Glu Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Lys Val Val Lys
 545 550 555 560
 Ile Glu Pro Leu Gly Val Ala Pro Thr Lys Ala Lys Arg Arg Val Val
 565 570 575
 Gln Arg Glu Lys Arg Ala Val Gly Ile Val Gly
 580 585

<210> 51
 <211> 348

<212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 51
 Met Ala Gln Pro Val Gly Ile Asn Thr Ser Thr Thr Cys Cys Tyr Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Ile Asn Lys Lys Ile Pro Lys Gln Arg Leu Glu Ser Tyr Arg Arg
 20 25 30

Thr Thr Ser Ser His Cys Pro Arg Glu Ala Val Ile Phe Lys Thr Lys
 35 40 45
 Leu Asp Lys Glu Ile Cys Ala Asp Pro Thr Gln Lys Trp Val Gln Asp
 50 55 60
 Phe Met Lys His Leu Asp Lys Lys Thr Gln Thr Pro Lys Leu Glu Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Asp Met Gly Leu Glu Val Gln
 85 90 95
 Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg
 100 105 110
 Leu Ser Cys Val Ala Ser Gly Leu Thr Phe Ser Ser Ser Ala Ile Thr
 115 120 125
 Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Ser Phe Ser Gly Asp Thr Thr Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Ser Ala Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Val Tyr Leu Gln Met
 165 170 175
 Asn Asn Leu Arg Pro Asn Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Phe Cys Ala Asn Asn
 180 185 190
 Gln Thr Gly Asn Phe Cys Leu Asp Asn Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val
 195 200 205
 Thr Val Ser Ser Arg Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly
 210 215 220
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gln Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Ala Ala Pro Gly Gln Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Thr Gly Ser Arg
 245 250 255

Ser Asn Ile Gly Ala Gly Tyr Asp Val Asn Trp Tyr Gln Lys Phe Pro
 260 265 270
 Glu Thr Ala Pro Lys Val Leu Ile Tyr Ser Asn Asn Asn Arg Pro Ser
 275 280 285
 Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Lys Ser Gly Thr Ser Ala Ser
 290 295 300
 Leu Ala Ile Thr Gly Leu Gln Leu Glu Asp Glu Gly Thr Tyr Tyr Cys
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Cys Asn Asp Asp Ser Leu Ser Gly Trp Leu Phe Gly Gly Thr
 325 330 335
 Lys Leu Thr Val Leu Arg His His His His His His
 340 345

<210> 52

<211> 601

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 52

Met	Ala	Gln	Pro	Val	Gly	Ile	Asn	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Cys	Cys	Tyr	Arg
1				5				10						15	
Phe	Ile	Asn	Lys	Lys	Ile	Pro	Lys	Gln	Arg	Leu	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Arg
				20				25					30		
Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	His	Cys	Pro	Arg	Glu	Ala	Val	Ile	Phe	Lys	Thr	Lys
				35				40				45			
Leu	Asp	Lys	Glu	Ile	Cys	Ala	Asp	Pro	Thr	Gln	Lys	Trp	Val	Gln	Asp
						50		55			60				
Phe	Met	Lys	His	Leu	Asp	Lys	Lys	Thr	Gln	Thr	Pro	Lys	Leu	Glu	Phe
					65		70		75				80		
Asn	Asp	Ala	Gln	Ala	Pro	Lys	Ser	Leu	Asp	Met	Gly	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ala
					85				90			95			
Glu	Asn	Leu	Trp	Val	Thr	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Val	Pro	Val	Trp	Lys	Glu
				100				105				110			
Ala	Thr	Thr	Leu	Phe	Cys	Ala	Ser	Asp	Ala	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Thr	
					115			120			125				
Glu	Val	His	Asn	Val	Trp	Ala	Thr	His	Ala	Cys	Val	Pro	Thr	Asp	Pro
					130			135			140				
Asn	Pro	Gln	Glu	Val	Leu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Val	Thr	Glu	Asn	Phe	Asn	Met
					145		150			155			160		
Trp	Lys	Asn	Asn	Met	Val	Glu	Gln	Met	Gln	Glu	Asp	Ile	Ile	Ser	Leu
					165				170			175			
Trp	Asp	Gln	Ser	Leu	Lys	Pro	Cys	Val	Lys	Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Cys	Val
					180				185			190			
Thr	Leu	Glu	Cys	His	Asp	Val	Asn	Val	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ala	Asn	Asn	Gly
					195			200			205				
Thr	Thr	Asn	Val	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Val	Asn	Ser	Ser	Asp	Val	Thr	Ser
					210			215			220				
Asn	Asn	Val	Thr	Asn	Ser	Asn	Trp	Gly	Thr	Met	Glu	Lys	Gly	Glu	Ile
					225		230			235			240		
Lys	Asn	Cys	Ser	Phe	Asn	Ile	Thr	Thr	Asn	Ile	Arg	Asp	Lys	Met	Gln
					245				250			255			
Lys	Glu	Thr	Ala	Gln	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ile	Val	Pro	Ile	Glu	Asp
					260				265			270			
Gln	Asn	Lys	Thr	Asn	Asn	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asn	Cys	Asn	Thr
					275			280			285				
Ser	Val	Ile	Thr	Gln	Ala	Cys	Pro	Lys	Val	Ser	Phe	Glu	Pro	Ile	Pro
					290			295			300				
Ile	His	Tyr	Cys	Thr	Pro	Ala	Gly	Phe	Ala	Ile	Leu	Lys	Cys	Asn	Asp
					305			310			315			320	
Arg	Asn	Phe	Asn	Gly	Thr	Gly	Pro	Cys	Lys	Asn	Val	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln
					325				330			335			
Cys	Thr	His	Gly	Ile	Lys	Pro	Val	Val	Ser	Thr	Gln	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asn
					340				345			350			
Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ala	Glu	Val	Val	Ile	Arg	Ser	Glu	Asn	Phe	Thr
					355				360			365			
Asn	Asn	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ile	Ile	Ile	Gln	Leu	Asn	Glu	Thr	Val	Glu	Ile
					370				375			380			
Asn	Cys	Thr	Arg	Pro	Asn	Asn	Asn	Thr	Ser	Lys	Arg	Ile	Ser	Ile	Gly
					385			390			395			400	
Pro	Gly	Arg	Ala	Phe	Arg	Ala	Thr	Lys	Ile	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ile	Arg	Gln
					405				410			415			
Ala	His	Cys	Asn	Ile	Ser	Arg	Ala	Thr	Trp	Asn	Ser	Thr	Leu	Lys	Lys
					420				425			430			
Ile	Val	Ala	Lys	Leu	Arg	Glu	Gln	Phe	Gly	Asn	Lys	Thr	Ile	Val	Phe
					435				440			445			

Gln Pro Ser Ser Gly Gly Asp Pro Glu Ile Val Met His Ser Phe Asn
 450 455 460
 Cys Gly Gly Glu Phe Phe Tyr Cys Asn Thr Thr Gln Leu Phe Asn Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Trp Asn Ser Thr Glu Glu Ser Asn Ser Thr Glu Glu Gly Thr Ile
 485 490 495

Thr Leu Pro Cys Arg Ile Lys Gln Ile Ile Asn Met Trp Gln Glu Val
 500 505 510
 Gly Lys Ala Met Tyr Ala Pro Pro Ile Glu Gly Gln Ile Arg Cys Ser
 515 520 525
 Ser Asn Ile Thr Gly Leu Leu Leu Thr Arg Asp Gly Gly Asn Asn Asn
 530 535 540
 Lys Thr Asn Gly Thr Glu Ile Phe Arg Pro Gly Gly Asp Met Arg
 545 550 555 560
 Asp Asn Trp Arg Ser Glu Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Lys Val Val Lys Ile Glu
 565 570 575
 Pro Leu Gly Val Ala Pro Thr Lys Ala Lys Arg Arg Val Val Gln Arg
 580 585 590
 Glu Lys Arg Ala Val Gly Ile Val Gly
 595 600

<210> 53

<211> 334

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 53

Met Gly Pro Tyr Gly Ala Asn Met Glu Asp Ser Val Cys Cys Arg Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Tyr Val Arg Tyr Arg Leu Pro Leu Arg Val Val Lys His Phe Tyr Trp
 20 25 30
 Thr Ser Asp Ser Cys Pro Arg Pro Gly Val Val Leu Leu Thr Phe Arg
 35 40 45
 Asp Lys Glu Ile Cys Ala Asp Pro Arg Val Pro Trp Val Lys Met Ile
 50 55 60

Leu Asn Lys Leu Ser Gln Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser
 85 90 95
 Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Val Ala Ser Gly Leu Thr Phe Ser Ser Ala
 100 105 110
 Ile Thr Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser
 115 120 125
 Gly Ile Ser Phe Ser Gly Asp Thr Thr Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys
 130 135 140
 Gly Arg Phe Ser Ala Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Val Tyr Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Gln Met Asn Asn Leu Arg Pro Asn Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Phe Cys Ala
 165 170 175
 Asn Asn Gln Thr Gly Asn Phe Cys Leu Asp Asn Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr
 180 185 190
 Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Arg Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205

Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gln Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro
 210 215 220
 Ser Val Ser Ala Ala Pro Gly Gln Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Thr Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Arg Ser Asn Ile Gly Ala Gly Tyr Asp Val Asn Trp Tyr Gln Lys
 245 250 255

Phe Pro Glu Thr Ala Pro Lys Val Leu Ile Tyr Ser Asn Asn Asn Arg
 260 265 270
 Pro Ser Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Lys Ser Gly Thr Ser
 275 280 285
 Ala Ser Leu Ala Ile Thr Gly Leu Gln Leu Glu Asp Glu Gly Thr Tyr
 290 295 300
 Tyr Cys Gln Cys Asn Asp Asp Ser Leu Ser Gly Trp Leu Phe Gly Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Thr Lys Leu Thr Val Leu Arg His His His His His His
 325 330

<210> 54

<211> 177

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 54

Met Asp Gly Lys Pro Val Ser Leu Ser Tyr Arg Cys Pro Cys Arg Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Glu Ser His Val Ala Arg Ala Asn Val Lys His Leu Lys Ile Leu
 20 25 30
 Asn Thr Pro Asn Cys Ala Leu Gln Ile Val Ala Arg Leu Lys Asn Asn
 35 40 45
 Asn Arg Gln Val Cys Ile Asp Pro Lys Leu Lys Trp Ile Gln Glu Tyr
 50 55 60
 Leu Glu Lys Ala Leu Asn Lys Arg Phe Lys Met Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Lys Ser Leu Asp Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala
 85 90 95
 Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala His Ala Asn Ser Pro Asp Thr Arg
 100 105 110

Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala
 115 120 125
 Ala Leu Asp Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly
 130 135 140
 Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala His Ala Asn Ser Pro Asp Thr Arg Pro Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala His Gly Val Thr Ser Ala Ala Leu
 165 170 175

Glu

<210> 55

<211> 339

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 55
 Met Asp Gly Lys Pro Val Ser Leu Ser Tyr Arg Cys Pro Cys Arg Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Glu Ser His Val Ala Arg Ala Asn Val Lys His Leu Lys Ile Leu
 20 25 30
 Asn Thr Pro Asn Cys Ala Leu Gln Ile Val Ala Arg Leu Lys Asn Asn
 35 40 45
 Asn Arg Gln Val Cys Ile Asp Pro Lys Leu Lys Trp Ile Gln Glu Tyr
 50 55 60
 Leu Glu Lys Ala Leu Asn Lys Arg Phe Lys Met Asn Asp Ala Gln Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Lys Ser Leu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Leu Val
 85 90 95
 Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Val Ala Ser Gly Leu Thr
 100 105 110
 Phe Ser Ser Ser Ala Ile Thr Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly
 115 120 125
 Leu Glu Trp Val Ser Gly Ile Ser Phe Ser Gly Asp Thr Thr Tyr Tyr
 130 135 140
 Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Ser Ala Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Thr Val Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Asn Leu Arg Pro Asn Asp Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Val Tyr Phe Cys Ala Asn Asn Gln Thr Gly Asn Phe Cys Leu Asp Asn
 180 185 190
 Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Arg Gly Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205
 Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gln Ser Val
 210 215 220
 Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val Ser Ala Ala Pro Gly Gln Arg Val Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Ser Cys Thr Gly Ser Arg Ser Asn Ile Gly Ala Gly Tyr Asp Val
 245 250 255
 Asn Trp Tyr Gln Lys Phe Pro Glu Thr Ala Pro Lys Val Leu Ile Tyr
 260 265 270
 Ser Asn Asn Asn Arg Pro Ser Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser
 275 280 285
 Lys Ser Gly Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala Ile Thr Gly Leu Gln Leu Glu
 290 295 300
 Asp Glu Gly Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Cys Asn Asp Asp Ser Leu Ser Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Trp Leu Phe Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Thr Val Leu Arg His His His
 325 330 335
 His His His

<210> 56

<211> 595

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 56

Met	Val	Pro	Leu	Ser	Arg	Thr	Val	Arg	Cys	Thr	Cys	Ile	Ser	Ile	Ser	
1									10						15	
Asn	Gln	Pro	Val	Asn	Pro	Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile	Ile	Pro	
									25						30	
Ala	Ser	Gln	Phe	Cys	Pro	Arg	Val	Glu	Ile	Ile	Ala	Thr	Met	Lys	Lys	
								40						45		
Lys	Gly	Glu	Lys	Arg	Cys	Leu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ile	Lys	Asn	
								55						60		
Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Glu	Met	Ser	Lys	Arg	Ser	Pro	Asn	Asp	
								70						80		
Ala	Gln	Ala	Pro	Lys	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Asn	Leu	Trp	Val	Thr	
								85						95		
Val	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Val	Pro	Val	Trp	Lys	Glu	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr	Leu	Phe	
								100						110		
Cys	Ala	Ser	Asp	Ala	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Glu	Val	His	Asn	Val	Trp	
								115						125		
Ala	Thr	His	Ala	Cys	Val	Pro	Thr	Asp	Pro	Asn	Pro	Gln	Glu	Val	Leu	
								130						140		
Leu	Glu	Asn	Val	Thr	Glu	Asn	Phe	Asn	Met	Trp	Lys	Asn	Asn	Met	Val	
								145						155		160
Glu	Gln	Met	Gln	Glu	Asp	Ile	Ile	Ser	Leu	Trp	Asp	Gln	Ser	Leu	Lys	
								165						175		
Pro	Cys	Val	Lys	Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Cys	Val	Thr	Leu	Glu	Cys	His	Asp	
								180						190		
Val	Asn	Val	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ala	Asn	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	Asn	Val	Thr	Glu	
								195						205		
Ser	Gly	Val	Asn	Ser	Ser	Asp	Val	Thr	Ser	Asn	Asn	Val	Thr	Asn	Ser	
								210						220		
Asn	Trp	Gly	Thr	Met	Glu	Lys	Gly	Glu	Ile	Lys	Asn	Cys	Ser	Phe	Asn	
								225						235		240
Ile	Thr	Thr	Asn	Ile	Arg	Asp	Lys	Met	Gln	Lys	Glu	Thr	Ala	Gln	Phe	
								245						250		255
Tyr	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ile	Val	Pro	Ile	Glu	Asp	Gln	Asn	Lys	Thr	Asn	Asn	
								260						265		270
Thr	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asn	Cys	Asn	Thr	Ser	Val	Ile	Thr	Gln	Ala	
								275						280		285
Cys	Pro	Lys	Val	Ser	Phe	Glu	Pro	Ile	Pro	Ile	His	Tyr	Cys	Thr	Pro	
								290						295		300
Ala	Gly	Phe	Ala	Ile	Leu	Lys	Cys	Asn	Asp	Arg	Asn	Phe	Asn	Gly	Thr	
								305						310		320
Gly	Pro	Cys	Lys	Asn	Val	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln	Cys	Thr	His	Gly	Ile	Lys	
								325						330		335
Pro	Val	Val	Ser	Thr	Gln	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asn	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ala	
								340						345		350
Glu	Val	Val	Ile	Arg	Ser	Glu	Asn	Phe	Thr	Asn	Asn	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ile	
								355						360		365
Ile	Ile	Gln	Leu	Asn	Glu	Thr	Val	Glu	Ile	Asn	Cys	Thr	Arg	Pro	Asn	
								370						375		380
Asn	Asn	Thr	Ser	Lys	Arg	Ile	Ser	Ile	Gly	Pro	Gly	Arg	Ala	Phe	Arg	
								385						390		395
Ala	Thr	Lys	Ile	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ile	Arg	Gln	Ala	His	Cys	Asn	Ile	Ser	
								405						410		415
Arg	Ala	Thr	Trp	Asn	Ser	Thr	Leu	Lys	Lys	Ile	Val	Ala	Lys	Leu	Arg	
								420						425		430
Glu	Gln	Phe	Gly	Asn	Lys	Thr	Ile	Val	Phe	Gln	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	
								435						440		445

Asp Pro Glu Ile Val Met His Ser Phe Asn Cys Gly Gly Glu Phe Phe
450 455 460
Tyr Cys Asn Thr Thr Gln Leu Phe Asn Ser Thr Trp Asn Ser Thr Glu
465 470 475 480
Glu Ser Asn Ser Thr Glu Glu Gly Thr Ile Thr Leu Pro Cys Arg Ile
485 490 495
Lys Gln Ile Ile Asn Met Trp Gln Glu Val Gly Lys Ala Met Tyr Ala
500 505 510

Pro Pro Ile Glu Gly Gln Ile Arg Cys Ser Ser Asn Ile Thr Gly Leu
515 520 525
Leu Leu Thr Arg Asp Gly Gly Asn Asn Asn Lys Thr Asn Gly Thr Glu
530 535 540
Ile Phe Arg Pro Gly Gly Asp Met Arg Asp Asn Trp Arg Ser Glu
545 550 555 560
Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Lys Val Val Lys Ile Glu Pro Leu Gly Val Ala Pro
565 570 575
Thr Lys Ala Lys Arg Arg Val Val Gln Arg Glu Lys Arg Ala Val Gly
580 585 590
Ile Val Gly
595

<210> 57

<211> 17

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of artificial sequence:/note=synthetic construct

<400> 57

Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly
1 5 10 15
Ser

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/05345

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12N15/62 C07K14/52 A61K39/395 A61K38/19

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07K C12N A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>BIRAGYN A ET AL: "E. COLI EXPRESSED LYMPHOMA IG IDIOTYPE ANTIGEN FUSION PROTEINS AND CHIMERIC HBCAG PARTICLES BEARING TUMOR EPITOPE", CANCER BIOTHERAPY, vol. 10, no. 1, 3 March 1995, page 85 XP002035977 see the whole document</p> <p>---</p> <p>WO 97 35008 A (US HEALTH ;BIRAGYN ARYA (US); KWAK LARRY W (US)) 25 September 1997</p> <p>see whole document, particularly page 5, paragraph 2</p> <p>---</p> <p>-/-</p>	1-73
Y		1-23, 47-49, 53-61, 64-66, 69-72

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 July 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

15/07/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Smalt, R

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/05345

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 98 01564 A (GENENTECH INC ;BERMAN PHILLIP W (US)) 15 January 1998 see claims 4,9,25 ----	24-46, 50-59, 62-64, 67-69,73
A	KWAK L W: "Idiotypes as vaccines for the treatment of B-cell malignancies" IMMUNOTECHNOLOGY, vol. 2, no. 4, 1 November 1996, page 268 XP004063143 see abstract ----	
A	EP 0 706 799 A (MERCK PATENT GMBH) 17 April 1996 see the whole document ----	
A	COCCHI, F. ET AL.: "The V3 domain of the HIV-1 gp120 envelope glycoprotein is critical for chemokine-mediated blockade of infection." NATURE MEDICINE, vol. 2, no. 11, November 1996, pages 1244-7, XP002108130 see abstract ----	
T	BIRAGYN, A. ET AL.: "Genetic fusion of chemokines to a self tumor antigen induces protective, T-cell dependent antitumor immunity"- NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY, vol. 17, no. 3, 1 March 1999, pages 253-8, XP002108131 see the whole document -----	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

...international application No.

PCT/US 99/05345

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 60-73 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out. Specifically:
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int. Application No

PCT/US 99/05345

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9735008	A 25-09-1997	AU 2540897	A	10-10-1997
WO 9801564	A 15-01-1998	AU 3567797	A	02-02-1998
EP 0706799	A 17-04-1996	AU 702184	B	18-02-1999
		AU 3053395	A	28-03-1996
		CA 2158322	A	17-03-1996
		CN 1123185	A	29-05-1996
		CZ 9502375	A	17-04-1996
		HU 75836	A	28-05-1997
		JP 8099901	A	16-04-1996
		NO 953650	A	18-03-1996
		PL 310493	A	18-03-1996
		SK 114595	A	05-03-1997
		US 5824782	A	20-10-1998
		ZA 9507808	A	07-05-1996